ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,494—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th Dec.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	1899. 7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
SEMIRAMIS		4,017	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,795	16th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Scarpa House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 16, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut but from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, Forrates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 22nd December.

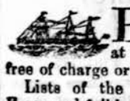
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,099	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,099	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 12th Jan, 1899.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Are receiving large supplies of Groceries and Provisions, together with all kinds of CHRISTMAS SPECIALITIES.

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON
(C. & T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY),
FINEST YORK HAMS,
STILTON, GORGONZOLA, CHEDDAR, CAMEMBERT,
GRUYERE, PORT DU SALUT AND OTHER CHEESES.
BOTTLED FRUITS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
DRIED FRUITS, FRUITS IN SYRUP.
PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE MEAT!
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, TINNED VEGETABLES,
PIES AND PATES,
GRAPES, NUTS, BISCUITS,
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS
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QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.
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IN THE AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE .....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
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Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
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33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OUR SPECIALITY

Cigar and Cigarette Cases and Holders.
Cigar Cutters and Stands.
Tobacco Pouches and Pipes.
Patent Pipes of Various Sorts.
Smokers' Companions for Presentation.

ICES & REFRESHMENTS of Highest Quality only.

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XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!!
From Annas 4 to Rs. 2.
CELLULOID AND MECHANICAL XMAS CARDS.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 4.
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From Annas 8 to Rs. 4.

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KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
THE UNIQUE
NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE
ELEVATE THE SPIRITS
AND REPLENISH THE NERVES.

RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is, thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality, KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

A Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dressing, and the Most Effective Remedy for Thin, Weak, and Faded Hair.

ACTS naturally by providing the necessary nourishment in the form most easily assimilated. Contains neither Lead, Sulphur, Paraffin, nor other objectionable ingredient, but is

GUARANTEED A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Invaluable for Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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ENGLISH-MADE
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
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GUARANTEED English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED without a rival.
GUARANTEED Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

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WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS, (TOM SMITH'S).

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"SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE" (Jewels, Costumes, &c.) per box	0 8	"JACK OUT OF THE BOX"	1 10
"SURPRISE" (Superior)	0 10	"TIT BITS"	2 0
"DAISY'S DELIGHT"	0 14	"FUN OF THE BALL"	2 8
"BEWARE OF THE DOG" (Muzzled)	1 4	"BOX OF TRICKS"	3 0
"CYCLING UP TO DATE"	2 0	"SPORTS AND PASTIMES"	3 0
		"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"	2 4
		"TRUCK LOAD" (Model Truck)	2 0

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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

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FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

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THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

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XMAS DISPLAY
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LATEST NOVELTIES.

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Vol. V. Cash or V.P.P., Rs. 9, Credit, Rs. 10-5.

Illustrating the Home Life of every Ship and Regiment in the Services.

Signed Articles by the Leading Service Writers of the Day.

A periodical now well known to the Services, which gives us this year an admirable account, literary and pictorial, of the Native Army in India. It is headed by a fine portrait of Sir George White, and is literally crammed with beautiful illustrations. Officers of all ranks, British and Native, are represented by the best methods of photographic reproduction, and no single Regiment or Corps has been omitted.

Some of the Contents of Vol. IV., Rs. 9.

INDIA:—Officers in King's Own Regiment; Officers in 2th Hussars, with Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Officers in Durham Light Infantry.

Under canvas. Among the native cooks; Cleaning up after a day's work; Boiling grain; The soldier's morning toilet; Serving out rations; Filling up water bottles before a march; General view of a camp; After a day's manœuvres.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER:—Quetta; Fort and Military Cantonments looking towards the Mountains; Chakdara Fort looking South-East; Chakdara Fort Main Gate; Chakdara Swat River Suspension Bridge; Interior of Chakdara Fort; Officers, 2nd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry; Council of War; 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders on Parade; Native Officers, Bengal Cavalry; 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas Relieving Guard; Signallers at Work; Camp Followers; Field Kitchen; In Camp Lowar Pass.

INDIAN ARMY, OUR.

The 18th Bengal Lancers; Rattray's Sikhs.

Some of the Contents of Vol. III., Rs. 9.

INDIAN ARMY: THE HEAVY BATTERIES OF.

On the Railway, Entraining one of the Elephants, An Elephant in his Truck ready to start.

On Parade, at Close Interval.

Do. In Open Order by Sub-Division.

In Camp for Annual Range Practice.

Cavalry Camp at Betma.

INDIAN FIELD DAY AN.

Selecting Ground for Guns; "Ready, aye, Ready," A Handsome Team; Off to Reconnoitre; An Interval for Refreshment; Carrying Orders; Watering Horse; Pitching Tents.

INDIAN HARBOUR DEFENCE FORCE.

The Gunner of the "Magdala" and his Pets, Machine Gun Drill on the Superstructure.

Lascars at Firing Drill with Nordenfelt.

Blackjackets from the "Magdala" at Field Gun Drill on Shore.

Lascars at Musketry Drill.

Lascars marching off to Quarters after Drill.

Midday Curry, Three Native Cooks.

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BORI BUNDER.
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.

PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

X'MAS EVE, Dec. 24.
SIMON'S MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER.
DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY BY THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING CANARIES AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE.
2,000 PRIZES, NO BLANKS.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Including a Ticket for the Drawing. Open from 11 A.M. till Midnight.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,370 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 28th inst.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Cowasji Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1898.

WANTED

A CLERK for the Adjutant's and Paymaster's Office, (combined) 27th Bombay Infantry, must be of good physique and willing to enlist.

None but a thoroughly qualified man with previous experience of Regimental office work need apply. Total pay Rs. 45 a month. Apply with testimonials to the ADJUTANT, 26th Bo. I., Loralai, Baluchistan.

R. S. PAUL, Lt.,
Offg. Adjt., 26th Bo. I.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS & COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of January 1899, at 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), for the purchase of:—

BRASS SCRAP—75 TONS (more or less) Tube pieces—45 Tons Hard; COPPER SCRAP—15 TONS (assorted) which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest, lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Store-keeper.

The General Stores Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 19th December, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., sunrise, on the 16th January 1899, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 29,000 tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, commencing from April 1899, as under:—

APRIL	1899	6,000
MAY	"	6,000
SEPTEMBER	"	2,000
OCTOBER	"	5,000
NOVEMBER	"	5,000
DECEMBER	"	5,000
		29,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the Monthly Requirements as given above.

The coal must be of the best quality, Free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour, including delivery into boats alongside.

The coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

New General Offices, Bombay, 20th December, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Bathe thermal and other. House stands on its own ground. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus and Theatre. Arrangements made with families for Summer or Winter Season. [1923

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

JUST LANDED.—Ladies' "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE and Gentlemen's "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, will carry any weight.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHARMING and USEFUL PRESENTS for Xmas—Such as Electro-Plate, Tea Pots, Fancy Chairs, Lamps, etc., etc., at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bornby Road.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewhere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION in our PRICES, on Toys, Dolls and Presents. Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree holders. Entire Stock to be cleared by Christmas, at SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrij, at Rs. 5-0-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-12, per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, two TEACHERS of Pitman's Shorthand for a Morning School. State qualifications and present employment. Those with previous experience preferred. Apply "PITMAN," care of this Paper.

BANDMASTER required for the 28th Bombay Pioneers. Application for the post should be accompanied by details of certificate, qualification, salary required, etc.

WANTED, FIVE PARSEE FITTERS for an up-country Ginning Factory. Only those thoroughly acquainted with double Roller Gins need apply. Apply stating salary required to—"M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, the NAMES of all TYPISTS undergone our training for certificates of the London National Union of Typists, London. BOMBAY TYPEWRITING CO., Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credential, 5 years' previous experience. Good linquist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzerati, Tamil, Canarese, Hindustani and Marathi, willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have stayed twice at this hotel, Food, accomodation and attendance as good as can be desired. It is The Hotel for visitors to Mahableshwar I can strongly recommend it. H. B.-G—Imperial German Consul.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c,

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LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venugopala Jahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensible thing for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 1 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers on Railway Stations.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" in a case, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once and stops the congested phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters, has had much experience in some principle. Apply "AMIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Hampart Row.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own house. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

"AS IN THE BAR."—being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse, after the manner of various eminent writers, by W. H. H., PAUCH. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Baba Dhaboo Street, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Markur Building, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the surplus stock-in-trade consisting of merino, serge, fancy shirting, chintz, crape, delaines, fancy stationery, flower and feathers, gents' felt hats, neckties, blotters, English writing desks, railway rugs and blankets, socks, stockings, guernsey, lady's shawl, bleached towels, fancy check cloth, zeffer cloth, sheets, plush and velvet, plush bags, ladies' belts, large show cupboards, writing tables, chairs, benches, etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, crockery and glassware, an ebonised cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order, windproof table and hanging lamps, wearing apparel, flower pots, English spider trap, English tandem harness, &c., the property of Lieutenant G. H. NELSON, proceeded to King and.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS, MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cathedral Building, Gowalia Tank Road, the following fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents consisting of rich glass centre piece, flower vases, albums, Gladstone hand and dressing bags, mechanical toys, one large size Hindoostani tune musical box with spare roller, another musical box with singing birds, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cathedral Building, Gowalia Tank Road, the following valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, large hand organ, cottage piano by Soundy in good order, electric bronze fountain, large fish bowl, grass and grain crushing machines, gymnastic machine, 16 to 18 light chandeliers, bronze felt table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, musical box, harmonium, 4 6 and 8 light cut glass rich gas chandeliers, and 2 and 6 light gas wall brackets, double door iron safe, China bath tub, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN STREET OR OLD NAGPADA, NOW CALLED MEMONWADA ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Hesson bin Shaikh Aminbhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Shaikh Aminbhai bin Shaikh Budan, and widow of Shaikh Mohideen Cassumbhai, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of August, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari land together with the dwelling-house and shop thereon, situate on the eastern side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada, now called Memonwada Road, in the City and Registration and district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 23 feet in breadth and 45 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 147, the under No. 155, and now under Ward B No. 2415, and Street Nos. 557 to 561, and bounded on the east by the house of Cassum Nalbund, on the west by Memonwada Road or old Nagpada, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and by the house of Saiabhai Asrar, and on the south by a sweepers' passage and by the house of Punna Vasha, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

---

On SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old Hamilton Hotel Bungalow, Mazagon, the valuable and handsom blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornamente, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of H. F. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

HIGH COURT,
Suit No. 521 of 1898.
Yamnabai widow,
vs.
Joosub Hoosain and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse in Bhoosari Mohoila, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock, in trade of the late Esmail Hoosein, consisting of walking sticks, purses belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, cotton tape, timepieces, dolls, glass syringes, accordions, soaps, scent, inkstands, toys, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.'S STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of Arab Mahomed Awad and on account and risk of Hajee Hussen—

6 Arab horses suitable for carriages.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place:—

A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also property of a deceased gentleman—consisting of sofas, washhand, dressing and dining tables, chairs, almyrs, side cabinets, large wall brackets with mirror, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong dog cart in very good order
1 second strong office shigram in good order
1 handsome chestnut Arab, quiet in harness
1 bay waler gelding quiet in harness and saddle

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, doora cotton sweepings, doora waste paper, grain sweepings, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of October, 1895, and the indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of December, 1897, and the 25th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,033 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Tuisidas Narrondas, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Namajee shoemaker, and on or towards the west by the Rope Works of Tuisidas Narrondas, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2854, New Nos. 9858, 9859, old Survey Nos. 2171, 2171, new Survey No. 6414, and the said messuage and tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 590 to 592 and 592 1-2 and Ward Nos. 564, 565, 566, 568, 569, 567.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, attorney to the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1898.

GODOWN TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st January next, a large spacious GODOWN, situate near Bodki Tank, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Tuana Street, now occupied by Messrs. A. Bis school and Co.

For rent and particulars apply to

H. AJUM GOOLAM HOSSEN,
No. 173, Dawood Cajee Street, Nagdevi Road.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles per Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Rate Veterinary Charges extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Veterinary attendance and treatment of Mules and Horses at their Residence 25

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BEAN, &c., Supplied.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS
NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple indefeasible, world-wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION,
Prices from half-anna to Rs. 2-0.

TUCK'S XMAS BOOKLETS AND CALENDARS.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS!
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS!
ALL THE BEST.

CHRISTMAS VOLUMES,
PRIZE BOOKS,
PICTURE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS,
A VERY LARGE STOCK.—LOWEST PRICES.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
CHURCHGATE ST., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	40	29	16
With Single temple Sides	30	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Sirrups with folding sides, Folders and Globule Spectacles, from Rs. 3 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Bonds, &c.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
CarnacRoad, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Re. 1 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Onsted & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gillman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
SIMLA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT are opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received at Terms to be arranged on application.

HOME REMITTANCES Facilities are offered for remitting remittances to Europe by Bills on London at 3 days' sight, allowed in exchange.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND
UNION BANK OF LONDON

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th and 27th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by Eng. lish (certificated) Ladies will (D V) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus etc. apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bo. Vety. College.

Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pucca, Barlie, Jinjwa, Moora and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED, from 1st January 1899, for a period of one year for the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY now under construction the services of TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per mensem, according to qualifications with travelling allowance. Must have some years previous Railway experience. Applications should be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.
Agent.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1898.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS. Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. & 1 bon.	1100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	all yearly	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all			42
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	30		Nil	260
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld	618	1,000	1,000		60	½ 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.		
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15		185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4		500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2		550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		580
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.		1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45		1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25		650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10		420
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		760
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		829
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.30		280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10		490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		500
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	25		520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25		640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30		525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30		1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		375
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35		825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25		590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		375
Khandelah	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30		880
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65		810xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		590
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2		212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,010
Madhu United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,075
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70		2,175
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.,	380	100	115	dvd Rs.10		
Amraoti	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5		100
Mazagon						
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80		1,365xd
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		
National	500	1,000	1,0 c	Nil		pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,950	1,000	1,000	... s, &		310
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Nil		195
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.40		1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil		500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		715
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		1,870
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.30		550xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil		210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½		325
Spn Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15		225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		90
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20		625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15		400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		350
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		240
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	200	all	dvd R.		250
Wadia Mills	1,000	600	1,000	815		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	260	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co., Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breola Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,38
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahavu Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
Munmar M	100	250	all	25	220xd
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales	120	600	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	7	340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	40	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0 0xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	-	000		Rs75	1,005

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5		150
Back Bay Baths	50	50	50	12		35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct		125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300		5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75		1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2		60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct		50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50		940
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.		205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10		211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 15		320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2. 0	500	50	...		55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		345
Kurrachee Landing ... areks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30		193
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		148
Nasir Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...		60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.		115
Port Canning Co.	4,680	100	100	dvd Rs 6		55
Scindy & Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs22		425
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100		8	70
Thacker & Co.	2,000	250	500		0	1,520
Telephone Co.	1,000	100	100			142
	2,200	251	100	dvd Rs15		264

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h, 27m. High water, 5-0m., 6-41a. Low water, 0-8a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor's Levee, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.

Lady Sandhurst's Purdah Party, Government House, Malabar Point, 4-30 p.m.

Prize distribution, St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, 6 p.m.

Grand Cycle Carnival, Marine Lines, 8-30 p.m.

Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—There will be no game on Thursday 22nd and Tuesday 27th.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Monday, the 26th December, will be kept as a Christmas Day holiday in all post offices including combined offices.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the City Improvement Trustees was held at their offices, Albert Buildings, yesterday. The Reporters of the Press, however, were not admitted at the meeting.

BURGLARY AT De Lisle Road.—Rawji Yessoo, a pensioner, residing at De Lisle Road has reported to the police that during his absence at the Mahalaxmee Races on Saturday last his room was broken into, a box forced open and Rs. 100 in cash, stolen.

FIRE.—On Monday an outbreak of fire occurred near Siri Road, Chowpatty, and it is thought the occurrence was the result of incendiarism. The flames extended to the hay on the hill side, and were put out by men belonging to the Governor's body guard.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, MAZAGON.—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop will distribute the prizes to the children of the above schools, this evening at 6 p.m, Professor Hathornthwaite and Major Mayne, R.E., have promised to speak on the occasion. The attendance of all friends of the Mission, and relations of the children is cordially invited.

LANDING OF HORSES.—Sixty-two walers were led up from the B.B. and C. I. Railway Lines on the north of the Bellasis Road Bridge to the stables belonging to Messrs. Anderson and Sons for Messrs. Allen and Tullock. Early yesterday morning, one of the horses, that had been sick, died on being removed from the railway truck. Another animal is likely to die; a third got loose and bolted down Gilder Street towards Jacob Circle, where the animal fell into a tank and was drowned.

THE BAND AT THE BOMBAY CYCLE UNION CARNOVALS.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 8-30.

March	Old Berlin — Von Blon
Russian Mazurka	La Czarine — Ganne
Selection	The Runaway Girl — Caryll
Song Cornet Solo	Mona — Stephen Adams
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety — Luiz
Valse	Innamorata — Florence Faire

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of November last 7 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 28 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 354 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 21 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 8 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

HIS SECOND OFFENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxon charged Ocka Ujjam with house-breaking and with attempting to steal gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,000, belonging to Soonderdas Ladha, residing in a chawl in Kaji Syed Street on the afternoon of Sunday last. The evidence showed that while the complainant's wife, named Soonder, was away from her room, the accused went inside and broke the lock of the box in which the ornaments were kept. Before he could remove them he was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction of two years. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment

THEFT BY A SAILOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, Inspector Sanderson charged Robert Sibbick, a sailor in the Royal Navy, with theft of a watch of the value of Rs. 22, belonging to Shapurji Rustomji, a watchmaker. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that the accused visited his shop yesterday morning and asked for a watch. Some were shown to him, and after taking a walk in the shop defendant abruptly departed. Soon after he left the place the complainant found that the watch was missing. He ran after the accused and had him arrested by a policeman. The accused admitted his guilt and expressed his inability to explain what made him commit the theft. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT ABDOOL RAHIMAN STREET.—Information has been conveyed to the Police by Tajbhoy Thawarbhoy, a sweet-meat merchant, that his shop in Abdool Rahiman Street had been forcibly entered. He stated he closed the premises on Sunday night and went home, giving the key of the lock as usual to his servant; the latter took charge of the key and went to sleep on the verandah. On opening the place the following morning, the servant discovered that a box had been broken open and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,025 were missing. An investigation showed that the thieves had entered the shop by breaking the back door. An auger and a large iron spike were found lying close to the box. The police are making inquires into the matter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday before Mr. S. B Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Aboo Ludha and six other Mahomedans, on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, and also with causing hurt with dangerous weapons to Harimandan Kalikadas, a Purdesee rent collector of a chawl at Falkland Road, a Mahomedan woman, named Fatmalice, and five other Mahomedan tenants of the chawl. Mr. Velinker and Mr. Craige, pleaders, appeared to prosecute, while the accused were defended by Nawabzada Nessrooiakhan and Mr. Jafferbhoy, barristers-at-law and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. From the evidence it appears that some time ago the rent collector gave evidence against the wife of the first accused in a police court case, and since then ill-feelings had existed between the parties, which culminated in the accused making a raid on the chawl inhabited by the complainants on Saturday night. Defendants pelted stones at the chawl and attacked all they met with sticks indiscriminately. Numerous injuries were inflicted. The Magistrate remanded the case, bail being allowed.

LECTURE ON COOKERY.—At the Sassoon Mechanic Institute, last evening Dr. Frederick Pearse delivered a lecture on the science of cookery, Brigade Surgeon Lieutent Colonel G. Waters being in the chair. The latter introduced the lecturer to the audience, Dr. Pearse observed that cookery was somthing very much more than a mere manipulation of pots and pans. He explained to them scientific reasons as to why certain things were done instead of simply giving them directions in the ordinary way. After describing the various processes of boiling, roasting frying and baking, and exposing the popular errors in regard to them, and giving good practical and scientific recipes for the corrections of those errors, the lecturer addressed the audience on the preparation of tea, coffee, cocoa and similar other beverages. In conclusion Dr. Pearse said that while he gave to the cook in his manipulative skill, a position no less interior to the pianist, or to the artist with the brush, he claimed for the art of cookery as unlimited a field as was possessed by other studies. The work of the artist in cookery lay in even nobler ground. They were told that the noblest study of mankind was man, and if the appropriated sustenance of man, was dependent upon an art, and that art, one which could contribute in the highest degree to the support and stimulation of the highest functions of which man was capable, he claimed that the intellectual work of man would ultimately come to be dependent upon the skill of the artist in cookery. A hearty vote of thanks having been proposed by the president to Dr. Pearse for his very instuctive and interesting lecture and carried by the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A STATION-MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. R. Greenhill, assistant station-master at the Victoria Terminus Station, charged Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Rustom-Fram, a schoolmaster in a Parsi school, with assault and obstructing him in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the accused, applied for an adjournment on the ground that his client wanted to engage counsel to conduct his defence. Mr. Kapadia explained to the Court that on Monday evening Mr. Rustam-Fram went to the Victoria Terminus Station in company with some ladies who were going to Calcutta by the mail train. The ladies having taken their seats in a compartment, Mr. Greenhill came with two Europeans and asked the former for their tickets. These were shown, and then he asked the ladies to change their seats for others in the through joint-stock carriage. The accused asked him if the ladies could change trains at Itarsi. Mr. Greenhill then went away and returning with Mr. Dillon took his name. Mr. Dillon waited on the platform, and when Mr. Rustom Fram and friends were coming out, he went up to the Ticket Inspector and directed him to examine their platform tickets properly. Every one had a platform ticket, and they all went out. Afterwards Mr. Dillon asked Mr. Rustam Fram to go the stationmaster and express his regret. The accused refused to do so, saying he had done nothing for which he should express sorrow. Mr. Dillon thereupon called a policeman and ordered him to take a bail-bond from the accused and one security. The accused asked what offence he had committed, but no reply was given to him. The magistrate adjourned the case till Friday next.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

ALLEGED WAGERING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON.

NARSINGDAS MOHUNLAL AND OTHERS VS. KESHORILAL DIVANSING AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 11,050-8-0 with interest from 28th March 1898, and the costs of the suit, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, as members of a joint Hindu family, are bankers, merchants, and commission agents and carry on business in Bombay. The defendants are merchants who carry on business at Meerut and Delhi. Having no firm of their own in Bombay, and being desirous of carrying on business here, the defendants employed the plaintiffs' firm to act as their commission agents. On the 3rd August 1897, defendants instructed plaintiffs by a telegram to buy on their account 500 bales of Broach machine ginned cotton, deliverable between the 15th and 25th March 1898. On the same day, plaintiffs purchased 300 bales of cotton on defendants' account, and on the following day they bought 200 more bales, thus completing the purchase of 500 bales. The rates of purchase varied from Rs. 212-12-0 to Rs. 211-8-0 per candy; and the defendants were apprised of the purchases both by telegrams and letters. In September and October 1897, the defendants asked the plaintiffs to buy another lot of 500 bales of the same kind of cotton for the same delivery, but the Bombay market had then fallen and was still falling; and the plaintiffs accordingly informed the defendants that the tendency of the market was downwards, and advised them to sell instead of further purchasing Broach cotton. Defendants thereupon wrote to say they would await a further fall in the market, and then buy more cotton to reduce the average price of their purchase. No further cotton was bought on defendants' account, and on the 21st March the plaintiffs received a delivery order for 100 bales and on the 22nd March further delivery orders for 400 bales were received by the plaintiffs on defendants' account. On receipt of these orders, plaintiffs by telegram repeated the demand they had previously made on the defendants to put them in funds to enable them to take delivery of the cotton. Defendants, instead of complying with plaintiffs' request, by their telegram of 22nd March, 1898, stated that the transactions were a "mere speculation and of a gambling nature", and that they were not liable. Plaintiffs were constrained to resell the cotton on defendant's account at the market rate which being considerably lower than the rate at which the cotton was purchased, resulted in a large loss for the defendants. Plaintiffs had to pay the loss and had debited it to the defendants' account. The account was made up on the 28th March 1898, when a sum of Rs. 11,620-5-0, inclusive of commisson and brokerage, was found due by them to the plaintiffs. The latter had demanded payment of the sum, but the deffendants had failed to pay the amount. Plaintiffs said that the transactions were *bona fide* mercantile transactions and that the suggestion that they were of a gambling nature, was falsely made to escape liability for the heavy loss entailed on the defendants by the fall in the price of cotton.

The defence to the suit was that the first defendant is a minor under the age of eighteen years, and that the second defendant has been appointed guardian of his person and property by the District Court at Meerut under the Guardians and Wards Act; and that this suit as at present framed, could not be maintained against him. The defendants admitted that they have had dealings with the plaintiffs, and that such dealings had continued for more than two years. They did not admit that the plaintiffs bought cotton on their account as alleged; and the defendants believed that the statements contained in the plaintiffs' telegrams to them were not true. They did not admit that the plaintiffs received any delivery orders for cottonbought on the defendants' account, or that they sold the cotton on defendants' account. The defendants submitted that, if the plaintiffs had really entered into contracts for the purchase of the 500 bales, the defendants were not bound to take up the same before the 25th March 1898, and that the plaintiffs had no right to make demands upon the defendants as advised in the defendants' telegrams, or to sell their cotton as they purported to do. Defendants had called upon the plaintiffs to give them inspection of any entries in plaintiffs' books, showing when and to whom the alleged losses had been paid, but the plaintiffs had refused to give such inspection. If as a fact, the plaintiffs did enter into the contracts, such contracts were wagering contracts as the plaintiffs well knew, and it was the intention of the parties in entering into the same that no delivery should be given or taken, but that differences alone should be paid according as the market rate might go up or down before the 25th March 1898, as was the case in all the previous dealings between the parties.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before the FULL BENCH.)

At the sitting of Mr. Chitty Chief Judge, and Mr. M. H. Hakim the 5th Judge, yesterday, Clive Durant mentioned the order passed on the 17th instant by Mr. Hakim refusing to issue a notice to Edulji Cowasjee, the proprietor of Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for the statements made by him in his affidavit before the Registrar on the 19th November.

Mr. Chitty said his Court did not interfere with the discretion of the other Judges in distress warrant cases.

Durant said the question was whether the offence of Perjury had been committed, and whether he had the right to move in the matter. He was affected by the perjury complained of.

Mr. Chitty said the applicant was not a party to the proceeding, and the refusal or granting of sanction to prosecute was entirely within the discretion of the fifth judge. Besides that, the applicant's remedy, if aggrieved was to apply to the High Court direct for sanction.

Durant said he would prefer making the application to the High Court, but thought, if he did so without first going to the full bench of the Small Cause Court, he might be referred back to it.

His Honour, the First Judge, said that in that case Durant might come back and renew his application.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE prize distribution in connection with the Free General Assembly's Institution took place in the Hall of the Wilson College on Monday afternoon, at 5-30. The chair was taken by the Hon. A. Wingate, C. I. E, and among those present were Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Rev. P. R. Mackay, Rev. R. MacOrmish, and Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman. The first part of the programme consisted of songs and recitations in Marathi and English, contributed by the boys of the institution. Afterwards the prizes were handed to the successful pupils by Mr. Mackichan. In the printed prize list which was distributed to those present, it is stated that the Free General Assembly's Institution is one of the oldest High Schools in Bombay. "In the building in Khetwadi, which is now being enlarged, the foundations were long ago laid of that system of higher education now carried on both in the school and in the Wilson College."

The Honourable A. Wingate then addressed the boys. He said that it was a pleasure to him to be present that day both on account of his old friendship for Dr. Mackichan and of his respect for the excellent work carried on all over India by the Free Church of Scotland. He always noticed in regard to men educated in that school and in the Wilson College that they bore a definite hall-mark that distinguish them just as men educated in different Public Schools in England were distinguished. They had not the faculty possessed to so great an extent by educated natives of India of using florid and verbos language in which no one could find any meaning. He would urge the boys to have a definite purpose in life. It was that which distinguished the lives of men like Dr. Wilson and Dr. Mackichan. They had come to India with a definite and a noble purpose. He would direct their attention to the needs of their city as a direction in which they could find a purpose for their lives. They did not need to give wealth; but they might all give their personal help and effort in elevating and enlightening their fellow-citizens. Dr. Mackichan then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said that it was men like Mr. Wingate, who were moved by their Christian principles to love the people of the country, who were the strength of British rule in India. Mr. Wingate belonged to a succession of men interested in such work as that of this school that stretched back to such a man as Mr. Farish, who had acted for a time as Governor of Bombay, and after whom a scholarship in the school awarded that afternoon was called. The meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi and English.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE position of the money Market, now that we are entering upon the busy export season, is attracting considerable attention, says the Calcutta commercial correspondent of a contemporary. The Bank of Bengal has been criticised for raising its rate to 6 per cent, especially as in the following week the reserve showed an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs and the trade demand for money a decrease of Rs. 33 lakhs. Apart from the fact that the larger reserve showed on Thursday was partly due to the higher rate of interest which apparently helped to reduce loans and discounts by Rs. 22 lakhs, the action of the Bank of Bengal is scarcely to be deprecated as it will doubtless have a salutary effect in reminding the public that it is unwise to depend much longer on cheap money. So far there has been, it is true, a general tendency to take in sail and reduce commitments, while banks have been providing themselves with funds through Council drafts and in other ways in order to meet the Burmah and Bombay demands; and it is to this mainly that the comparative ease experienced lately in the money market is to be attributed. But let the impression really get abroad that tightness in the money market during the coming season is a myth, and let banks and houses begin to act accordingly, and stringency would very soon appear. Although fortunately indications do not now point to a recurrence in the coming season of the intense monetary stringency experienced last spring, they do point to interest rates being considerably higher than those now ruling, while even stringency may yet be felt. In the past four years we have had two seasons of great stringency, two of comparative ease. This year the average bank rate from January to June was 11 per cent, while in 1897 it was almost 10 per cent. In 1896, however, it was only 5-3-4 per cent, and in 1895 the average for the first half of the year was only 5 per cent. It is useful therfore to compare the cash reserves of the three presidency banks which constitute the visible banking reserve of India at the beginnig of these four-seasons, with the cash held by the presidency banks now. At the present moment the three presidency banks hold Rs. 612 lakhs of cash. In the four previous years at the same period the reserves were as follows:—1897 Rs. 491 lakhs, 1896 Rs. 479 lakhs, 1895 Rs. 817 lakhs, 1894 Rs. 975 lakhs. It will be seen, therefore, that the visible banking reserves while being from one to one and a half crores in excess of the two seasons when money became so very stringent are from two to three and a half crores under those held at the commencement of the two seasons when money was easy.

Discussing the currency situation the other day with one of our leading merchants, who has just returned from England, and who, moreover, had the opportunity of meeting the Currency Committee, the impression I got was that while the examination of witnesses will probably be over by Christmas, the Committee may prefer to wait until they have an opportunity of watching the effect on exchange of the coming busy season, before making any proposals. The feeling in London appears to be that nothing will be done till the middle of next year at the earliest. Telegraphic information has, I understand, been received in Calcutta this week to the effect that Sir John Lubbock's proposals for the imposition of an import duty on silver, accompanied by a seigniorage of *1d* per rupee, have not been approved by the Currency Committee, nor yet have they received much support from commercial opinion at home.

M

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.
GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE TIVOLI THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, AT 9-15 P.M.
In Aid of St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.
The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—Mesdames Aitken, Branson-Hojel, Lang, Reddie, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw, Stanley-Smith and Misses Hewett, Moore, Moseley, Muir, Mackenzie, M'Ausland, Stranack and Thomson, and Messrs. Bergne, Binning, Birket, Burgess, Cooper, De Saone, Halliday, M'Ausland, Hojel, Miller, Peechey, Ransome, Sheepshanks, Stephens, Webster, Watson, Smyth and Wimbush.
Conductor ..... Capt. HEYMAN.
The Programme will consist of Songs, Choruses, Dances, Banjo and Guitar music, Zither, Jokes, Conundrums.
Reserved Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Reserved Balcony ..... ,, 2
Admission ..... Re. 1
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT.
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
LAWRENCE & MAYO'S tinted EYE-PRESERVERS are invaluable for cooling the Eyes and protecting them from the Sun and Dust.
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ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate...3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate.. .....4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

TO BE LET
A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well Furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

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TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.
TOBACCOS:—
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MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice
All inquiries to be referred to
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BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

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FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
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About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
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ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
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METAL MERCHANTS,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

THE price of consols dropped 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 7-16. French Rentes were quoted at 102 ex. Indian sterling Loan was unchanged at 116, while rupee securities advanced 1-8 per cent, to £62 7-16. Paris exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 26·28fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days sight was unaltered at ls. 3 13-16d; also Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight at 3 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was 1/16d. lower in value at 27 1-2 per oz. but was without change in New York at 59 3-4 cents, with demand exchange on London still at 4·84 1-4 dollars. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

White Karachi wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 3-4s, December January shipment, to Antewerp, buyers via the canal; and Red Karachi at 28 1-4s, same shipment to Hull, buyers via the canal.

Spot Mid Americans declined 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market, to 3 3-32d. per lb. spot prices of East Indians, as well as American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 17,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.—Uplands Cotton continued at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures declined 4 points each, to 5·50 and 5·60 cents per lb. for March and June respectively. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 72,000 bales; and the arrivals of this seasons crop to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	72,000	67,000	68,000
Two days' do.	116,000	125,000	121,000
Since 1st Sept.....	5,200,000	4,930,000	4,568,000

Locally the Cotton market has again been dull in tone to-day, and forward prices are Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1 1-2 per candy lower, Rs. 151 being quoted for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 133 1-2 for "Good" Bhownagger, for May; and Rs. 122 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January. Exporters bought 100 bales Dhulia at Rs. 128 1-4, 300 Bhurawal, at Rs. 129; 200 Chopda, at Rs. 126; 100 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 132; 550 Bengal, at Rs. 129 1-2 to Rs. 130; and 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 132. The Mills purchased 150 bales Oomrawattee at Rs. 129; 100 Akote, at Rs. 130; 200 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 134; 300 Akola at Rs. 129 1-2; 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 128 1-2; 100 Broach, at Rs. 125.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue dull; prices have declined 1 anna.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,751	bales.
Wheat	23,792	cwts.
Linseed	4,503	,,
Rapeseed	2,017	,,
Gingellyseed.....	32,516	,,
Poppyseed..	818	,,
Groundnuts.....	047	,,
Castorseed.....	4,163	,,
Rice	11,328	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady in tone. A good business was reported done for Antwerp and Dunkirk for January, February, and March shipments, at 17s 9d per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day at ls, 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was reported either way, though 1-32d. higher was practicable for Bank Paper, and rates closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...ls. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d per rupee	
,, Telegraphic.... ls. 4 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ... ls. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs ..... 1·71	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened at 94 5-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 1-4 for Account, and advanced, in a steady market, to 94 1-2 in the former position.

SHARES are neglected, and the only change we have to report in prices is an advance of Rs. 15 in Maneckjee Petit Mills.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 29, Rs. a. p.	Dec. 6. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,39,30,274 12 7	1,54,63,565 13 11
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,43,91,664 2 8	5,27,29,607 2 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,70,157 11 1	2,83,613 0 0
Sundries	27,24,210 9 11	27,62,867 2 11
Rs.	10,01,26,311 4 3	10,10,89,653 2 11

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ..	68,15,792 0 0	62,42,940 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,16,614 0 0	69,70,342 0 0
Loans on Govt. and othe.		
Authorised Securities	1,68,50,559 5 9	1,73,63,041 5 7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,65,56,201 14 11	1,71,75,096 2 5
Bills Discounted, &c....	1,88,19,732 2 11	1,91,3 152 5 8
Balances with other Banks	9,32 072 3 10	7,78,128 0 3
Bullion	2,635 14 6	1,821 7 6
Dead Stock	13,09,023 5 11	13,09,023 3 2
Stamps	11,587 10 3	11,862 12 0
Sundries	15 48,492 7 5	15,49,313 12 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1 49,62,746 6 1	1,42,56,665 4 2
Do. at Branches....	1,52,01,143 12 8	1,62,37,761 13 11
Rs.	10,01,26,311 4 3	10,10,89,653 2 11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	12,12,073	Inc
Do. at Branches	13,13,218	do
Other Deposits	16,22,061	Inc
Post Bills.....	13,456	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,19,124	Dec
Loans	5,12,482	Inc
Accounts of Credit	5,18,895	do
Mercantile Bills	3,74,120	do
Cash at Head Office	7,06,081	Dec
Do at Branches.....	10,35,618	Inc

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 10th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid-up.....	60,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 19,55,394 14 2		
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,82,521 1 8	32,77,915	15 10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches....	222,41,803	3 0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,18 814	13 10
Sundries	4,39,668	5 7
Total.....	350,78,205	6 3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a. p.
Government Securities.....	38,91,026	12 0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,9·9	14 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	34,38,055	8 3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	45,60,144	12 8
Bills discounted and purchased	71,31,229	0 9
Balances with other Banks	9,88,393	7 6
Bullion.....	9,539	6 9
Dead stock	8,29,271	5 8
Stamps.....	12 260	12 3
Sundries	69,776	3 2
	218,93,618	3 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,84,587	3 3
Total.....	350,78,205	6 3

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 21st December, 1898.

1 A guard of honor consisting of 100 rank and file will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m. to-day, Wednesday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain R W L. Dunlop will command the guard. Dress—Review order—Khaki.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st December, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
Friday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine drill.
No 2 Company, Neshit Road Headquarters
To-morrow Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, December 21.
Festival of St. Thomas, Apostle and Martyr.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral, Merbecke—Hymns 312, 320 and 413.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon—Hymn 463.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

THANA.

DEATH.

ANTIA—December 19, at Thana, Framji Jamsetji, Assistant Cashier, Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co., and brother of Nowroji Jamsetji Antia of Thana, aged 49 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMBLER—At Purulia, B N Railway, the wife of Taaffe C Ambler, of a son
HOARE—December 17, at H, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Capt H Hoare, 5th Dn Gds, Adjt, C L H, of a son
MACKAY—December 9, at Ranicherra Tea Estate, Dooars, the wife of T G Mackay, of a daughter

DEATHS.

LAMPARD—December 5, at Balhir, Balaghat, C P, John Hart, infant son of John and Susan Lampard, of the Balaghat Mission, aged three months.
MACDONALD—November 8, at Secunderabad, Sophia, widow of the late Major James Mackay Macdonald, Commandant, European Artillery, Veteran Battalion, Pallavaram, aged 76 years, 4 months and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

JUSTICE.—You have omitted to send us your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1898.

THE Plague Commission, it is already evident, will be the fruitful parent of new controversies, while reviving others that appeared to have been laid to rest. An up-country contemporary enters the lists for the religious mendicants from Gurwahl and Kumaon, more than suspected by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, of having brought the plague to Bombay between May and July 1896, when in the course of a pilgrimage to Nassick, they made Bombay their head-quarters. They came from the Himalayan villages in which plague has been endemic for years. They slept at night around the picturesque temples in Walkeshwar—a village which has five thousand inhabitants when pilgrims are numerous. Their days were passed in Mandvie, a populous quarter, the chief emporium of the grain trade with a population of forty thousand. The leading grain merchants, noted for their piety and charitable disposition, not only gave liberally to these pilgrims, but made them free of the inmost recesses of their houses, to have the benefit of their prayers and intercession. It was in these houses—which are also granaries, grain being stored in the ground floor, while in the upper floors are tenants, too often dangerously overcrowded—that the plague first declared itself, recurring again and again with a strange obstinacy after the most thorough disinfection and washing with hot lime within and without. The plague was for weeks and months confined to Mandvie where hundreds of pilgrims from the Gurwahl and Kumaon spent their days and their prayerful evenings. The presumption is natural that they may have brought with them the germs of plague and infected Mandvie, and so started the plague in India. Mr. Vincent, who in the course of his ordinary duties came into contact with these religious mendicants as they were proceeding to the temples on Malabar Hill—clad in holiness, all other garments being dispensed with—entered into friendly conversation with them with a view to the temporary adoption of more material costume while within city limits. In remonstrating against an interference which seemed to them to be quite unnecessary, they pleaded that they had travelled the whole way from Kumaon and Gurwahl all across India, in a suit of white ashes, without let or hindrance. There was no doubt whatever that they had come from localities in which plague is perennial. Did they bring the plague with them and infect Bombay, and through this city the rest of India? All that can be said is that they may have done so. It is open to objectors to say that there is no evidence that they brought it with them.

It is said reasonably enough that they infected Hardwar or other great shrines, or even Nassick itself, which escaped the epidemic until infected from Bombay. It is impossible to ascertain whether the pilgrims lost any of their members in their long journey from north to south—a journey considerably curtailed in time by railway tickets—a form of charity in great request. If some of them perished from a form of malady with which Gurhwalis are familiar, they would not consider it a matter to excite regret or lamentation. Death on a pilgrimage is a passport to eternal bliss. Those who are relieved from life's pilgrimage under such conditions are the favoured of Heaven; their lot is to be envied. They are buried by the road-side and a mound of stones marks their resting place. The then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, was of opinion that infection was introduced through this source. The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, also favoured that theory. The alternatives were two; infection from Hong Kong, or infection from certain localities in Mesopotamia, where the plague recurs almost annually, when the overflowing of the Tigris has turned the land around the riverine villages into swamp. But the objections to either of these alternatives are far stronger than those urged against the supposed importation of plague from its haunts in the Himalayas. If the plague was brought by ships or steamers from Canton or Hong Kong, six thousand miles distant, how are we to account for the immunity of ports between China and Bombay, visited by the same ships and steamers and doubtless by many others? It is strange that Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta and Colombo, should have escaped infection, and that a port thousands of miles more distant should be infected. Similar considerations arise when we are asked to believe that the germs were brought hither in grain or other produce from Mesopotamia. There was no outbreak at Bussorah or Mohammerah on the Shatt-el-Arab; or at Bushire, or Bunder Abbas, or Muscat in the Persian Gulf. Karachi was not visited by the plague until it was introduced from Bombay; yet it is two days nearer the sources of infection in the Tigris and Euphrates than this city. There is no evidence that any case of even suspected plague came from either China or Mesopotamia. In the absence of direct demonstrative evidence we must be content with circumstantial. The presence in Mandvie, of considerable numbers of pilgrims from localities in the Himalayas, where the plague is always present, either latent or active, gives a possible link of causation. There is no such link connecting Mandvie with either Hong Kong or the Persian Gulf.

The presumption that the infection has come from villages within our own frontier, where its existence has long been tolerated in the belief that it is a purely local affliction that never travels outside certain villages, is sufficiently strong to make it the imperative duty of Government to extirpate it without delay. Happily the task will be less difficult than the extirpation of plague in a great city like Bombay. The Gurhwalis themselves have learned that they can escape the ravages of plague by migrating to rude encampments at a little distance from their villages until the danger of infection is over for the time being. They take their cattle and grain and many of their effects to improvised villages without any ill result. If the old villages were purified by the judicious use of fire, the plague would disappear from the restricted areas in which it has been endemic for generations; possibly for centuries. Dr. Lawrie, the energetic Plague Commissioner in the Nizam's Dominions, has full confidence in the saving efficacy of the kiln-burning of earth-floors, and the boiling or steaming of beds, bedding and tainted clothes. That course is undoubtedly efficacious and practicable in villages. It has the great advantage of thoroughly eliminating the plague germs lurking in the articles subjected to that drastic treatment, and in the Himyalas it would undoubtedly be as effective as it has been found to be in the villages of the Hyderabad State. It does not, however, deal with other sources of infection; rats, tainted food, and contact with plague patients. It is unfortunate that Dr. Lawrie should have ignored the evidence accumulated during the last two years, which proves even to the satisfaction of the Government of India, that protective inoculation confers practical immunity from plague, and that in all cases it greatly increases the chance of recovery from plague for those who have undergone that simple operation before infection. Dr. Lawrie closes his eyes to the evidence; but the evidence exists all the same. The prudent will avail themselves of inoculation against plague just as they resort to vaccination against the ravages of smallpox. That Dr. Lawrie is not infallible is shown by the extraordinary statement which he made in entire good faith, in the course of his interesting evidence before the Plague Commission, He asserted that inoculation is compulsory and thus becomes a political danger. Nothing could be more at variance with the fact. It has been stated over and over again that inoculation is entirely optional. Any one who elects to take his chance of the plague rather then risk inoculation is perfectly free to do so.

THE past official year was very bad for trade in the Central Provinces; but if the year saw the lowest ebb of the provincial fortunes, says the compiler of the Trade returns it also saw the turn of the tide. Unfortunately the season reports of the current week do not encourage hope. The outlook is anything but inspiring. The weather was cloudy with slight showers of rain in Saugor and Damoh, and heat is reported to have been most excessive in the southern and western districts of the province. The spring crops in the Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country are suffering considerably from the abnormally high temperature which prevails at present. The spring crops are almost everywhere in urgent need of winter showers, and even if rain falls, germination in the southern districts will be very imperfect. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops and picking of cotton continue. The price of rice and juari continues cheaper than usual, but wheat is selling above the normal in the south-east and west of the provinces. This does not look as if the Central Provinces can count on any great improvement in the present year. True there are not now any people so distressed as to request assistance under the Famine Code. Rajputana however is worse off, still requiring assistance. Many distressed persons continue to emigrate, and there are 2,392 employed on relief works, almost half of these being in Merwara. Though the state of the crops is generally good, some of the Merwara tracts are so seriously affected by the failure of the rains, that nine villages in North Ajmere are in need of assistance. Cattle are suffering from scarcity of fodder in Marwar, Kherwara and five other districts. In Madras, though there was no rain during the week except slight scattered showers in the south, the water-supply is sufficient and agricultural operations are proceeding actively, but the standing crops are generally in good condition, though damaged in places by the heavy rain. The harvest is yielding a fair to normal outturn. Pasture is abundant, and cattle are in normal condition. Prices consequently are falling generally. Bombay reports show that although light rain fell in parts of Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan and in Lower Sind during the week, more is wanted in parts of the Deccan and Belgaum. The standing crops have been damaged by rats or blight in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Dharwar, Sholapur, and Baroda territory; and are withering in parts of Khandesh for want of moisture. Harvesting of the early crops continues in five, and sowing of late crops in six districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy.

MR. WINGATE'S plague returns for the past week serve to illustrate the remarkable fluctuations in the plague in the mofussil. In most places an increased mortality is reported, yet there have been such declines in the Southern Division—as for instance in Satara, Belgaum and Bijapur, that the net result of the week is a decrease of 238 cases. But we regret to add that the diminution in the mortality does not correspond with that in the attacks, the deaths being only 31 fewer. In Bombay city particularly is this noticeable. The week's attacks numbered 119, precisely the same as in the previous seven days. But the fatal cases amounted to 106 instead of 75. Although the attacks do not multiply with alarming rapidity, the type has become distinctly more severe, those fatally stricken living but a short time. Karachi city is again affected, one new case and two deaths being recorded, Poona, which has enjoyed long immunity, also reports two attacks and two deaths. Serious increases are reported from Kaira and the Panch Mahals. Instead of 44 and 32, Kaira now returns 81 and 57; whilst instead of 13 and 10, the Panch Mahals report gives 48 and 37. Broach, Khandesh, Poona district, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Kanara and Aundh all show higher figures. As regards the last-named of these states the increase is alarming, the number of cases having gone up from 66 to 175, and of deaths from 44 to 123. In Kolhapur, the number of attacks is slightly smaller, but the percentage of deaths appreciably greater. In Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, plague seems inclined to relent. From 389 and 314, Satara's figures have fallen to 272 and 208; those of Belgaum from 517 and 409, to 459 and 373. Bijapur attacks fell from 218 to 170, but the deaths rose from 154 to 160. In Dharwar, from 1,418 the attacks fell to 1,214 and the deaths from 1,148 to 1,048. No cases occurred among Europeans. At railway stations, where medical inspections take place, twenty-four cases were detected, in twelve of which death supervened immediately.

THE manufacture of Indian paper continues to improve, and so good are many varieties now, that the local Government has ceased to import them from home. Eleven varieties of printing paper are now supplied in India, and fresh contracts are being entered into, for complaints as to quality and want of uniformity are becoming fewer and fewer. What Bengal cannot supply, the Deccan can; and where the Deccan fails Bengal steps in to the rescue. Government admits in the report of its Stationery Department, that there has been a marked and steady improvement in all varieties of paper turned out by the Deccan Paper mills during recent years. The blotting paper is now of better quality; but still lacking in absorbent powers, and some had to be brought out from England. Attention is called to the matter, and the manufacturers are urged to devote their energies in this direction. As for country inks they are found to answer very well, the only exception being red ink, which the country has not yet been able satisfactorily to produce. Office cutlery cannot be made in India; no more can imitation hand-made paper; but our rubber stamps and metallic seals will hold their own against any. India is gradually becoming independent in the matter of office stationery supplies.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will give a Garden party at the Ladies' Gymkhana at Ridge Road on Thursday the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. Two hundred and fifty guests have been invited.

CAPTAIN J. WHYTE, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan and Seistan.

WE hear that Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Officiating Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will avail himself of three months' privilege leave from the 3rd January next.

THERE is some distress in Rajputana caused by the failure of the rains. Several villages in Ajmere, Marwar and Merwara are suffering, about 2,300 persons being engaged on relief works.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. YATE, C. S. I., C. M. G., on being relieved of the Western Rajputana States' Residency avails himself of two and a half months privilege leave on the 17th instant.

As the Maharaja of Durbhunga leaves no son, he will be succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Rameswar Singh Bahadur, a man of learning and accomplishments, who, there is every reason to hope, will be found a worthy successor of his lamented brother.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 19th Nov., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 63,136, and for goods etc., Rs. 78,508, making altogether Rs. 1,41,644 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 139. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,65,028, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158.

THE attention of officers proceeding from India to the East Africa as well as to the Uganda Protectorate has been drawn to the fact that the climate of a large portion of the Protectorate is unsuitable for horses. Any horses that they take over with them must be introduced at their own risk, as the Protectorate Administration cannot undertake to refund the value of of horses which may have died on account of the unhealthiness of the climate.

A GOVERNMENT resolution in the Revenue Department states that the system of storm signals for giving warning of storms to coast ports will be further improved. Government acknowledge the excellence of the work of the Department, the indefatigable supervision of Mr. John Eliot, Meteorogical Reporter, over all branches of the work and the value of his labours as well as his assistants and provincial reporters. The forecast of the monsoon was in fair agreement with facts, and anticipation based on the probability of the cycle terminating during the year was fully verified. The forecast of the winter rains agreed with the actual conditions in five Provinces.

THE following railways have agreed to convey the chargers of officers voluntarily attending the Cavalry Manœuveres at their own expense at a single fare for the double journey, on production of a certificate from their Commanding Officers that they are proceeding to these manœuvres:—North Western Railway, East Coast Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, South Indian Railway, Oodeypur-Chittor Railway, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Easteran Bengal State Railway, Bhavnagar-Gondol Junagad-Parlandar Railway, Indian Midland Railway, Jodhpre-Bikaneer Railway, East Indian Railway (at owner's risk). Great Indian Peninsular Railway agree to take chargers at a fare and one tenth as charged by them for polo ponies, and the Madras Railway at a similar rate as charged by them for race horses. This concession has effect from 13th December, 1898, to 31st January, 1899.

IN his interesting review of mineral production in India for 1897, Mr. David Hooper, the Officiating Reporter on Econmic Products with the Government of India, remarks in regard to the petroleum industry in Burma, that the Burma Oil Company "has so far obtained barely sufficient oil to keep its refineries going." This statement is apt to be misleading without further explanation. The petroleum industry in Burma in recent years has undergone a quite remarkable development, the figures given in the report itself showing last year a production of nearly 19 million gallons—an increase of 27 per cent on the return of 1896 and of 46 per cent on the average of three years. There is no indication whatever of approaching exhaustion in the oil fields: on the contrary the flow of oil is so extraordinarily abundant that the wells at times overflow before the oil can be taken away. Few Indian companies have had profits in recent years equalling those of the Burma Oil Company.

AFTER what was written the other day upon the telegraphic announcements of the constitution of the first class Army Resserve, writes a contemporary, it may be interesting to note the precise particulars as to the formation of the new Section. It is to be 5,000 strong consisting of men in the first year of their reserve service and they enter this section on discharge, at option, and receive one shilling instead of six pence a day. They are available whenever required for any army purpose whatever in their own branch of the service. Five hundred men of all ranks are allotted to the artillery, 100 to each regiment of Guards, and to each of the regiments having more than two battalions *viz.*, the Royal Warwickshire, the Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, the King's Royal Rifles, and the Rifle Brigade: 64 other regiments have 50 men each, while the Medical Corps and the Army Service Corps have 400 between them. A few men remain unallotted, and there are no cavalry reservists in this section.

A NEW pattern dhooly, invented by Mr. Charles Powell, late of the Indian Civil Service, was recently exhibited at the India Office. It possesses the advantage of being extremely light, and is constructed of rattan cane, bamboo and such materials as can easily be obtained in any locality in which it is sought to use this dhooly. Moreover, the new contrivance is well covered and is easily portable, and a wounded man can be conveniently carried in it by two or four bearers. Owing to the extreme lightness and portability of Mr. Powell's invention, it is believed that it might answer the requirements of mountain warfare. It is well known that no dhooly which has hitherto been in use has been found serviceable for the transport of the wounded in mountain warfare, and it will be recollected that during the Afghan campaign of 1879 a variety of dhoolies were tried; but none of these proved successful. Mr. Powell's dhooly will consequently have to be subjected to searching trials before any definite conclusion can be arrived at about its adaptability to mountain warfare. Of course it is still liable to the objection advaced against all dhoolies that four bearers make an easy group to hit.

WITH regard to the scheme of re-organisation of the Military Works Deparment in India, writes a contemporary, it has been decided that the Department will, on the commencement of the next financial year, be termed Military Works Services. There will be a Chief Engineer at the head-quarters of each of the four Commands, and a commanding Royal Engineer in each of the 1st and 2nd class districts. The commanding Royal Engineer will appoint officers under him in stations as Garrison or Assistant Garrison Engineers. There will be no grading, the officers being paid according to their military rank. All matters affecting pay, allowances, etc., will come under Army Regulations. Royal Engineer officers employed in the Indian Submarine Mining Company, who are at present graded as Military Works Department officers, will, with effect from the date of re-organisation, be paid in accordance with the rates laid down for officers of similar standing employed on Military Works Services, and given such local allowances and Presidency house rent as may be authorised for officers of Military Works, and for this purpose, the Inspector of Submarine Defences is to be considered as in the position of a District Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers of the Military Works Department, and officers of the Indian Submarine Mining Company, who are, on the 31st March next, graded as supernumeraries in the Military Works Department, will, if disadvantageously affected by the new organisation, be allowed to draw their present rates of pay and allowances until they become entitled to a higher rate under the new scheme.

As we surmised (says a Shanghai contemporary) the *Kaiser* struck on an uncharted rock. Coming out of the Samsah Basin through a narrow pass and following the line of sounding down for Cone Island, the vessel struck where the British Admiralty chart 1988, 76, shows twelve fathoms. The rock bears, approximately, S.W. by S. Mag of the Peak on Sugar-loaf Island, and N. W. by N. Mag, of the S. W. point of Crag Island. The rock is covered twelve feet at law water, and has from eighteen to twenty-one fathoms alongside. The soundings run 8, 12, 18, 22, etc. fathoms, the rock being right on the second number. The vessel was beached off the mainland on soft bottom, about 2 3-4 miles W. by S. Mag, of the rock.

MILITARY prepartions for defence appear to be most active on the Yangtze, according to a Nanking dispatch. The forts at Chinkiang have been recently reinforced by several battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery men, trained at Nanking by foreign instructors, and a fleet of some forty gunboats belonging to the Admiral of the Yangtze's command. Those at Kiangyin also have been heavily reinforced, while instructions have been given by the Viceroy Liu to grant a bonus of two months' pay to the troops under H.E.'s command. It is further reported that all these preparations are being made owing to a rumour that France intends to seize some Yangtze ports if the Ningpo Cemetery Riot here be not satisfactorily settled.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Phyllis Louise, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edward Napier, and Mr. Henry Staveley Lawrence I. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, youngest son of the late Mr. George Henry Lawrence, Bengal Civil Service (Lucknow Garrison), and of Mr. Lawrence, Merlswood, Eastbourne, and grandson of the late General Sir G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B.

ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK RICHARDS, G.C.B., who has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in recognition of his distinguished services, has consented to continue at the Admiralty as First Naval Lord until the middle of next year. As the Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Richards has been chief professional adviser to successive First Lords of the Admiralty, and is, therefore, entitled, with his colleagues on the Board of Admiralty, to the credit for the latest development of naval strength, as represented by the battleships Majestic, Magnificent, and others of their class. He first came into prominent notice during the Zulu and Boer wars, when he got his K.C.B. He was Junior Naval Lord in Lord Northbrook's naval administration. When promoted to flag rank he got command of the East Indies Station, and was specially thanked by the Indian Government for the completeness of his organisation of the naval forces in Burma. The last appointment held by him before joining the Admiralty Board was that of Commander-in-Chief on the Chinese Station.

THE Emperor William and the Empress on December 1 morning made a State entry into Berlin, and were welcomed outside the Brandenburg Gate by the representatives of the municipality. The Acting Burgomaster delivered a brief address, to which the Emperor responded, saying that wherever he went on his recent journey the German name now had a renown which it never had before. He hoped that this would continue, and that his journey might have helped to open new fields for German energy and enterprise. He further hoped that he had succeeded in co-operating in the exalted task of establishing peace among the nations.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cairo writes:—The 21s Lancers had on November 17 a memorable parade under Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham, who read the Queen's autograph letter conferring upon them the title of "The Empress of India's Regiment" and the distinguishing mark of French grey facings. The announcement was received by the regiment with three ringing cheers for their Queen-Empress, which were followed by singing the National Anthem. After three cheers for their late Colonel the commanding officer addressed his regiment, referring to the three who had won "the highest and most coveted honour of every soldier." It was doubtless the feeling of all present with the regiment on parade that no one had lived in vain whose service had helped towards the achievement which culminated in this ceremonial.

ON December 15, Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECRET DOSSIER IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

M. Dupuy, French Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, said, the Government would not communicate the contents of the secret dossier to the Court of Cassation, unless non-publication was guaranteed by the court.

M. Brisson declared that no document on the secret dossier, which he had thoroughly examined could affect the security of the State.

The Chamber eventually passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a large majority.

FAILURE OF THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

The Anti-Anarchist Conference at Rome threatens to end in failure.

The representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland have declined to agree to a proposal to surrender foreign anarchists on the demand of their Governments.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

DEC. 19.

Major Marchand's party evacuated Fashoda on the 11th instant, marching from thence to Sobat.

The Egyptian troops immediately occupied the fort at Fashoda.

NATIVE TROOPS FOR THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

It has been decided to raise a native regiment for the East Africa Protectorate to be officered from England.

The north-eastern portion of Rhodesia is to be policed and garrisoned by Nyassaland troops where a new force of Yaos Atongas, with Sikh instructors, will be organized and officered from India.

GENERAL GRENFELL'S SUCCESSOR.

It is announced that Major-General Talbot succeeds General Grenfell in command of the British troops in Egypt, and will proceed to Egypt early in 1899.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE HAWKINS.

DEC. 20.

Sir Henry Hawkins, Judge of the Queen's Bench Division has resigned.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AT HYDERABAD.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 20

Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, accompanied by his personal assistant Lord Frederick Blackwood and by Lord Boringdon, who is touring in India, arrived in Hyderabad. They are guests of his Highness the Nizam. Sir Howard Melliss has inspected the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops twice since his arrival, and on the last occasion he paid Major Afsur Danla a very high compliment regarding them, for in an address to the men he styled them the best turned out troops he had seen, and stated that many British regiments would do well to imitate them, which may be true, but the remark was considered scarcely prudent.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The four witnesses examined yesterday were put under a severe and searching examination to-day, and the commission discovered several flaws in the report submitted by Dr. Lawrie. In fact Dr. Ruffer declined to further examine Dr. Mullanah remarking to the President that when he asked Dr. Lawrie who was responsible for the plague report, Dr. Lawrie said Dr. Mullanah, when Dr. Mullanah was asked, finding he could not explain certain statements said Dr, Stevens was responsible for the report; and Dr. Stevens, in his turn said Dr. Lawrie was responsible. Dr. Lawrie was minutely examined on the basis of his antagonism to Dr. Haffkine's fluid. He said he had no objection to the employment of the fluid, provided he was certain it was sterilized; but he would absolutely decline to recommend it without further experiments to show its effects after sterilization. His own experiments undoubtedly proved, that when used in large doses, Dr. Haffkine's fluid does protect rabbits to a considerable extent against the effects of subsequent inoculation with plague, but he would give no opinion as to whether this prophylastic effect was due to organisms it contains, or to something else in the fluid. He is aware that there are other bacilli which closely resemble the plague bacillus marphologically but did not know that such bacilli were found in water or in the soil. He explained that the inoculation experiments he had performed in plague infected places were done solely for the purpose of confirming his observations with the Microscope. Captain Johnston I. M. S. was next examined on the organisms contained in Dr. Haffkine's fluid, and he explained the way in which he thought they were cultivated. Dr. Stevens was recalled to further explain his plague administration. He complained that the Bombay Government were reticent about providing him with information regarding plague on the Sholapore boundary, whereupon the Bombay Member of the Commission promptly asked him if he would not be surprised to learn that the information was regularly telegraphed to the authorities at Hyderabad about the plague exodus and other matters. This closed the sitting of the Commission which leaves Hyderabad to-night.

CRICKET.

SECUNDERABAD vs. BOMBAY PARSEES.

The Parsees compiled 131 in their second innings to-day. Parakh scored 22, Kentinwalla 12, Pavari 40, not out, and Mehta 15. Secunderabad had three wickets down for 164, when time was called, Sergeant Green is still in, his present score being 74. Major Hay made 11 and Mr. Gostling 14. The Parsees now are 62 ahead of Secunderabad. With seven wickets to the good, Secunderabad has rational hope of victory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The City Line steamer City of London, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here, evening 17.h.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Robertson" arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru, left Moji direct for Bombay, on the 19th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	102 ex.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
2½ per cent. Rupee Papers	62 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CHANGES IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA. DEC. 20.

The arrangements made in the Finance Department consequent on the death of Mr. Jacob are now settled. Mr. Cox is confirmed as Comptroller General, and remains in that appointment. Mr. Meyer acts temporarily as Finance Secretary until Mr. Risley returns next month. The latter then officiates until April next, when Mr. Finlay returns and resumes permanent charge under the Hon. Mr. Dawkins.

THE COMING AND THE PARTING VICEROYS.

Lord Curzon arrives at Calcutta on the third January.

A number of native princes are coming to Calcutta to welcome the coming and to speed the parting Viceroy. The Maharaja of Chamba is here already; the Maharaja of Patiala comes to-morrow; while the Maharajas of Kashmir, Rampur and Benares, arrive later. Mr. Barnes, the Governor General's Agent at Baluchistan is also expected.

A WAZIRI RAID.

The Waziris Raided near Chapri Kurram on the 13th carrying off some camels, and firing upon a party of the Kurrum Militia, who pursued them into the hills and ultimately recovered the camels, one Waziri being wounded in the scrimmage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General Bombay Command, vacates his appointment his tenure of office having expired. The step thereby caused goes departmentally.

Captain Buckle R.A. leaves Home in February next to become Gunnery Instructor at Aden.

Captain Mason, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent has resigned his appointment of Station Staff Officer Bolaram.

Lieutenant Cox, 14th Hussars, is appointed Station Staff Officer Secunderabad.

THE CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The two chinese boundary Commissioners Liu and Peng have met the British parties on the dates fixed. It is stated they have received no instructions from the Tsungli Yamen, and therefore no assistance need be expected from them. It is probable therefore that our officers proceed to demarcate the boundary on the lines laid down by the Burmo Chinese Agreement of 1897, leaving disputed points to be settled at Peking.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

POONA, DEC. 20.

A large gathering took place in the afternoon at St. Mary's to witness the wedding of Captain Geddes with Miss Eling Esther Spragge, daughter of General Spragge, C. B. R. A. Bombay Command. The Staff of the Bombay Command including all the officers in the station were present. The officers all wore full uniform. The church was decorated beautifully, the band of the Royal Irish Rifles being substituded for the organ. Captain Geddes, accompanied by his best man, Captain G. Geddes, arrived shortly before the appointed time. The brides maids were, Miss Ollivant, Miss Geddes, and Miss. Graves. The bride arrived at the church, being driven to and from, in a carriage drawn by six chestnut horses of the I. H. B. the drivers being Lieutenants Parry, Moir and Byron, Captain Lachlan and Lieutenant Graysome acting as outriders. The bride arrived punctually with her father. At the door of the church stood the Sergeants of I Battery Royal Artillery. The bridal party were preceded up the Church by two clergymen, viz the Revds. Horne and Dickens. When the party arrived at the Chancel, the band played, and the choir sang hymns. After the ceremony, the party filed down under an arch of swords made by the Sergeants. Afterwards the whole party went to the General's residence. General Creagh called on those present to drink the health of the happy couple. Captain Geddes then thanked them for their good wishes and left Poona for Akalkot, where the happy couple spent thir honey moon. The Wedding presents were numerous comprising several costly gifts.

RETURN OF THE HEAD QUARTERS WING OF THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Canara, commanded by Captain E. Stabb, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, has brought the Head Quarter wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who went to Africa on active service. They consist of 7 officers, 6 native officers, 321 men rank and file. 1 hospital assistant and No. 46 D. Native Field Hospital, under Lieut Kubday, I. M. S., consisting of 2 hospital assistants, 1 hospital storekeeper, 1 hawaldar, 1 ward orderly, and 7 followers. The Regiment left Bombay on the 25th February last, arriving at Mombassa on the 7th March, thence they proceeded to Kismayu, and from there to Jubaland where they were engaged. From April to the middle of November, they were on active service. As their services were no longer required in Africa they received instructions to return to India. The regiment is under command of Major Quenten which left Kismayu on their return journey on the 15th November by steamer Juba, arriving at Mombassa on the 24th where they remained till 3rd instant, embarking on board the Canara for conveyance to Bombay. During their active service the regiment lost 27 men and one native officer. The Canara experienced from Lamos to Aden adverse currents and strong North-East monsoon and fine weather with N. E. winds. The troops were comfortably located on board and had a pleasant trip all the way. The men will be landed this morning at the Sassoon Dock, whence they will be despatched by special troop train to Mhow. The Canara has also brought 17 natives and 53 deck passengers. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Quenten, (commanding) Captains Sillery, Ford, Kilkelly (I. M. S.) Lieuts. Bickford, Will, and Kubday (I. M. S.) The steamer left Zanzibar on the 1st instant, calling at Mombassa, Lamoo and Aden en route.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION CONDOLENCE.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following message of condolence and sympathy to Raja Rameswar Sing Bahadoor on the lamentable death of the Maharaja of Darbhanga:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association offer their sincere condolence and sympathy for the lamentable death of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who had by his sterling patriotism and eminent philanthropy endeared himself to all classes of his countrymen. In his death the country has sustained an irreparable loss. Please convey this message to the family of the deceased.

Late in the day the Association received the following message from Raja Rameswar Sing Bahadur:—

Please offer my best thanks to the members of the Association for their kind sympathy. It is a matter of great consolation for his relations that the whole country mourns with them.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Imperatrix, Commander G. Nicolich, arrived on Monday night, from Trieste, with the following passengers:—

Batty, Mr Herbert	Moschesi, Revd A
Bassos, Mr and Mrs Melward	Nicachi, Mrs S P and two children
Bonaddi, Revd A	Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs
Berovich, Mr R B	Stevens, Mr and Mrs F W
Berger, Mr Sali	Simpson, Mr
Clarke, Revd C R	Stockel, Mr Richard
Frank, Mr C	Tata, Mr and Mrs
Gregor, Mr C Gow	Tovini, Revd F
Jager, Mr Max	Winder, Mr W R
Kugler, Dr Alfred	Two Nuns
Lamb, General	Two Missionaries
Mazzarachi, Mr G M	
Masoti, Mrs	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SIRDAR IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

INDIAN CINCHONA.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The appearance of the Sirdar in the Stock Exchange yesterday was the signal for a tremendous ovation, and for a while Lord Kitchener seemed disconcerted by the storm of enthusiasm which raged round him; but he recovered his self-possession sufficiently to mount upon a seat near the Broad-street door and briefly thank the members for their reception. He frankly added that he had not come for nothing—he came for £100,000 for his Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and did not doubt but that he should get it. His want looks like being speedily supplied, the donations announced yesterday including £2,000 from the Bank of England and £5,000 each from Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co., Mr. W. W. Astor, and Mr. Ernest Cassel. Up to last night the amount in sight was £50,000.

The revival of apprehension regarding the future of the money market has had a decided effect on Home Railway securities, and prices are all lower, though not to more than a fractional extent, except in the case of Great Western, which gave way sharply from 168 1-8 to 166 3-4, a fall for the day of 1-4. This has been due to sale by those who bought speculatively before the recent rise set in. Metropolitan District and North British deferred have declined 3-4, these two being securities in which there has been an appreciable upward movement of late. Brighton deferred, South-Eastern deferred, and Great Eastern are an average of 3-8 easier, while Great Northern deferred and London and North-Western are 1-2 lower. The traffic returns on the whole were regarded as satisfactory, but failed to stimulate the market in any way, the gold movement for the moment overruling all other considerations.

In respect to the announcement that Sir T. Lipton has responded to the appeal made on behalf of the West Indian sugar industries by the statement that he is prepared to invest a sum of £1,000,000 in reviving and developing the trade, a London Financial paper states that it is perfectly true that Sir T. Lipton contemplates taking a very active part in the proposed scheme for the relief of the West Indies. If Sir Thomas Lipton does invest £1,000,000 in the industry it would be his own personal capital. though there is no doubt that the company would get the advantage of any beneficial arrangement that he might make. Liptons are confident that, with improved machinery and modern methods, the cane sugar cannot only hold its own, but defeat beet sugar on the markets. "What people want is a good article at a low price, and there is no reason whatever why, under improved management, the sugar industries should not be again made of great importance and value."

It is not generally known here that the Indian Government is directly interested in the cinchona trade as a grower and producer. As a matter of fact, however, an area of about 1394 acres in Bengal lying in and near Darjeeling was in the main planted and is maintained by the Government. In the Madras Presidency, on the other hand, the industry is largely in private hands, the State plantations covering under 800 acres. Cinchona planting in India appears to be rapidly going out of favour. During the twelve years ending with 1897-98 the area under cinchona has fallen from 14,491 acres to 4,346 acres. There has been a substantial decline in Bengal as well as in Madras, and in Coorg the cultivation has been almost entirely abandoned. The number of plants in permanent plantations has fallen in the same per iod from 28 and one-third million to a little under 5,000,000. In 1897-98 a little over 3,500,000 were classed as mature, and nearly one and one-third million as immature plants. The reason for this marked abandonment of want at one time was certainly a profitable industry is, perhaps to be found in the continued fall in the price of quinine. Last year, it is true, there was some recovery in the quotation and the quantity of the drug exported from India was nearly ten times greater than in 1896-97; but whether the improvement will be maintained is a matter that cannot be predicted with any pretence to accuracy.

The quantity of bark collected fluctuates from year to year. But so far as the figures relate to Southern India, they have been greatly understated, being in every year except the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 smaller than the quantities recorded as exported thence to countries out of India. Last year the quantity exported and purchased by Government from private plantations was more than 2,250,000 lb. in excess of the recorded private production. The figures for Malabar, which relate to only a few plantations, are chiefly at fault, as there the exports exceeded the recorded yield by more than 2,000,000 lb. In Bengal practically all the bark produced is manufactured by Government into febrifuge and sulphate of quinine, and issued in that form to medical stores and hospitals or sold to the public. The decrease in the production of bark in the Government plantations in Bengal is stated to be due to the fact that large quantities of bark were purchased from private growers, and it was considered advisable, under the circumstances, to harvest a smaller quantity of bark from the Government plantations in Sikkim than would otherwise have been the case. The total export in 1897-98 was 3,056,769 lb. compared with 857,040 lb. in 1885-86; but the export in 1896-97 only amounted to 321,478 lb. —the lowest output on record since 1885.

Forecasts of the dividends of the German textile companies are now beginning to make their appearance. The High Mark (Prussia) Spinning and Weaving Company found itself compelled to reduce the dividend declared for last year to 2 per cent., from 5 per cent. declared for the previous year. The year now closing, it is stated, has not been satisfactory from a business point of view. Complaints are made of the continually increasing over-production of cotton yarns in Germany and of unfavourable fluctuations in the raw cotton market, and it is not thought probable that the forth-coming dividend will be higher than last year's. On the other hand, the West German Jute Spinning Company of Beuel is expected to repeat the dividend of 8 per cent declared for last year.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation in their annual report, state that the net surplus for the year, including £7,779 brought forward amounts to £180,604, which after deducting the interim dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. on the perferred and 3 1-2 on the deferred stock paid in June, admits of a further payment of 2 1-2 per cent. on the preferred and 6 1-2 per cent. on the deferred stock. The dividends thus paid and payable are threrefore equal to 7 1-2 per cent. on the paid-up capital of £2,320,000. A balance of £6,604 will be carried forward to next year. The tonnage of the fleet amounts to 307,743 tons. Full details were given in the last report of the stranding of the steamer "China" on the rocks lying off Perim. For many weeks after this disaster took place the weather was so unfavourable that salvage operations were either suspended or rendered ineffective and the ship heaved on the rocks so violently at times as to threaten her destruction. Nevertheless, her hull above the water line remained perfectly sound, testifying to its admirable construction, notwithstanding that the forebody of the ship was full of water. As soon, therefore, as the weather became more favourable the salvage operations were recommenced with energy, and at length terminated in the successful refloating of the ship. The stranding took place on March 24, and the ship was refloated on September 16, so that she had been on the reef altogether five months and twenty-four days. The temporary repairs which are necessary to enable her to be brought home are extensive and as they have to be carried out to a large extent by divers, they have necessarily occupied a great deal of time; but it is anticipated that she will shortly be ready to commence her voyage homewards, steaming with her own machinery. As soon as she arrives she will be placed in the hands of her builders, Messrs. Harland and Woolf, of Belfast, in the confident belief that she will be restored in every way to the state and efficiency of a new vessel. The directors have debited the year's working account with a sum of £75,000 towards the cost of refloating and repairing the "Chida," which is carried in the meantime to suspense account, thereby raising the balance at the credit of that account to the sum of £162,208.

It was stated in the half-yearly report that Eastern freights generally were by no means in a satisfactory position at the commencement of the financial year but that they had begun to move upwards in March consequent on large arrivals of produce at the Indian shipping ports. The export season in India has been on the whole a satisfactory one, extensive shipments of grain and seeds having taken place owing to the excellence of the harvest and the condition of markets on this side. Shipments of cotton, however, diminished in consequence of the large crops and low price of the American staple. The export from China and Japan has not been quite so favourable; but, on the other hand, the Straits business has been satisfactory. The Australian trade continues to suffer from the effects of the drought which has been prolonged more or less throughout that continent for the last three or four years. As regards the export business to the East generally, it may be said to have been fairly well maintained, but without any special measure of buoyancy. The company's freight receipts show a slight improvement over those of last year, but only a slight improvement, owing to the fact that the intercolonial trade between India and China has suffered a considerable shrinkage through diminished shipments of cotton and cotton yarn, as compared with those of the previous year, and also because the receipts in the way of charters and miscellaneous services have been less than they were during the former period. It is satisfactory to note that the passenger revenue shows an advance even over that of the Jubilee year of 1897. As regards expenditure, the only point of interest to be noted is that owing to the South Wales coal strike, which lasted five months, namely, from April 1 to September 1, the company had to burn a great deal of inferior coal at a high price, which has added considerably to the cost of working during the last six months. It may be observed, on the other hand, that the steadiness of the Indian exchange has diminished the loss which is annually sustained under that head. The dividends now recommended are on the preferred stock at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent., making, with the interim payment in June, a total distribution for the year of 5 per cent., and on the deferred stock a dividend at the rate of 6 1-2 per cent., making with the dividend in June or 3 1-2 per cent., a distribution of 10 per cent., on this stock for the year. The dividends now recommended will be payable on and after December 16.

Not much alteration in the general conditions of the Manchester market is observable, though it is frequently remarked that business is on a smaller scale than was the case during last week. So far as inquiry is concerned, however, there is no lack, but buyers' bids are often at last rates or even lower, while producers as a rule are compelled to ask for more money to cover the advance in the price of raw cotton. Buyers can rarely be induced to follow the rise, because their previous purchases are already so large, and often at lower rates even than what are now being offered. The market in Liverpool for American cotton is quieter, but no change in the spot quotations is reported; futures, however, show a weaker tendency, and close barely steady at generally a point below last night. Silver is 1-16d. lower, and homeward rates of exchange from the Eastern markets are unaltered. India Council drafts have met with a good demand, while the minimum rate obtained is 1-32d. higher than last week. The cloth departments of the market are quieter so far as actual business is concerned. Higher figures are only paid for small lots or for goods which buyers must have, while some transactions are mentioned at prices that are relatively cheap. The demand from Calcutta is again slacker, but a few telegrams with offers for various goods have come to hand. Limits, however, are seldom acceptable, and often much "out" both in price and dates for shipment. Bombay is making rather more inquiry, but the offers generally will require to be much improved before business can be done. Buyers for China are unable to follow the advance, though some small contracts are reported when sellers have been easy to deal with. There are no special features in the business for the other distributing markets to which attention need be called. Suffice it to say that both prices and times of delivery, particularly the former, are checking business all round.

With reference to the shipments for Delhi via Bombay, a writer in the "Manchester Guardian" gives utterance to existing anomalies. He says:—'By the rules of the Delhi Piece Goods Association the date of bill of lading only is accepted as evidence of shipment. As goods sent down for shipment both in Manchester and Birkenhead may be shut out for an indefinite period—generally two or three weeks,—and shipowners will only date the bills of lading after the goods are taken on board, merchants are constantly exposed to the liability of having goods flung up on arrival owing to late shipment, or of meeting claims for delay in steamers over which they have no control. Quite recently I had goods lying three weeks awaiting shipment by the Manchester Canal to Bombay for Delhi. My time for shipment having expired, I am put to the expense of wiring to India. The order is cancelled. To ensure the packages not being shipped, I am obliged to pay my agent to extract them from the general muddle of packages lying at the docks. A few mails, and a tedious correspondence begins regarding non-fulfilment of contract. In short, one may execute one's contract punctually in all respects, and the whole thing be finally knocked on the head by a shipowner. Bombay people accept a certificate as proof of time of shipment, and one loses nothing more than time and interest. Delhi holds to bill of lading date with the consequences indicated above. Surely people, doing Delhi trade should combine to make representations to the Delhi Piece Goods Association regarding such a rule, &c.

CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A most excellent concert was given in the large school room of the above institution last evening, in the presence of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst and party; there were a large number of tickets sold, and financially, as well as musically, was a great success. The concert opened by Mrs. and Miss Candy playing a pianoforte duet; which was nicely executed. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's two violin solos were given with much pathos and depth of feeling, his first piece "Elegia" (Ernst) was no doubt the most appreciated; the tone he produces in slow movements being exceptionally mellow. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson contributed one song, "If thou wert blind," which was short but sympathetically sung. On the appearance of Mr. Acworth, got up as an old Chelsea Pensioner, with a wooden leg, the audience were all smiles; he recited "How Bill Adams won the "Battle of Waterloo" admirably, introducing such famous names as Sir. Herbert Kitchener and others, which made it absurdly amusing. He also appeared again in the second part of the programme and was warmly encored. Miss Muir Mackenzie's pianoforte solo consisted of two short pieces, very classical; and the way in which she performed them from memory was more than creditable. She deserves great praise; her touch is delicate, and the scale passages were beautifully *legato*. Mrs. J. C. E. Branson sang a Russian song, accompanying herself upon the guitar, which was quite unique, and much appreciated. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie gained warm applause for the charming way in which she sang both her songs; her voice is very versatile; and the command she has over the high notes was a distinct feature in vocalisation. Mr. Medley sang the well-known song of D'Auvergne Barnard's "Bid me to love," the rendering of which was original, and most decidedly good. There were two vocal quartetts given by Miss Muir Mackenzie, Miss Candy, Mr. Binning and Mr. Marshall Reid, which were noticeable for the warmth of feeling devoted to each, also their accuracy of keeping well in tune together. The concert concluded about 11 p.m., and everyone appeared to be much pleased. Great praise is due to Mrs. Candy and others, who worked hard to make the event a success.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the matriculation examination which were fixed to be declared to-day. (Wednesday) will not be issued until Friday. The results of the M. A. examination will, however, be declared to-day (Wednesday).

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENT.)

POONA, DEC. 19.

The remaining stages for the Lieutenant-General's Prize from 600, 800, and 900 yards, as also the finals for the championship were shot off, to-day. Early in the morning there was a mist hanging over the target and shooting was delayed for half-an-hour. In the afternoon the weather was warm, and was a little bit unconfortable to the competitors. The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

MATCH 32.—The Championship. Distance 600 yards. Position any Military.

	Points.
Pte Weatherstone, Durham Lt In	34
Lce Corpl DeSouza, Poona Vols	34
Colr Sergt Parr, 1st B B and C I Ry Vols	33
Pte Lawrence, Durham Lt In	31
*Capt Wilson, 1st B B and C I Ry Vols	30
Pte Harrison, Royal Scots	30
Sergt Hewith, Poona Vols	30
Sergt Major Scott, S M Ry Vols	30
Sergt Clarke, Poona Vols	30
Pte Will, Royal Irish Rifles	30

* Competing for Medal only.

MATCH 33.—The Championship. Distance 800 yards. Position any military.

	Pts.
*Capt Wilson, 1st B B and C I R Vols	32
Lce Corpl Gideon, Royal Scots	31
Lce Corpl Wallace, Royal Fusiliers	31
Sergt North, 20th Hussars	30
Sergt Taylor, 20th Hussars	30
Cr Sergt Parr, 1st B B and C I R Vols	29
Corpl Thompson, 1st B B and C I R Vols	29
P B Bishop, H M S Magdala	29
A B Smith, H M S Magdala	28
Pte Barker, Royal Scots	28

Two 23's counted out
* Competing for medal only.

MATCH 34.—The Championship. Distance 900 yards. Position any military.

	Pts.
Pte Harvieson, Royal Scots	31
Cr Sergt Conyers, 1st B B and C I R Vols	30
Ar Sergt Guy, Durham Lt In	29
Sergt North, 20th Hussars	29
P O Bishop, H M S Magdala	29
Lce Corpl Bathgate, Royal Scots	29
Corpl Stevenson, Royal Irish Rifles	29
Pte Prower, 20th Hussars	29
Sergt Cassier, Royal Scots	28

Two 28's counted out.

MATCH 61.—The Championship. Distance 800 yards Position any Military.

	Pts.
Hav Rajaram, 1st Bo Grenadiers	32
Sepoy Nathey Khan, Meywar Bhill Corps	31
Pte Krishna Bagwe, 19th Bo In	31
Hav Arjim Powar, Bo S and M	31
Lce Nk Mahomedali Khan, 19th Bo In	30
Naik Rama Deoli Ir Force	30

One 28 counted out.

The following are the aggregate scores made in matches 58, 59, and 60, and in the carbine championship.—Subedar, Koostan de Souza won the S. I. R. A., medal and Duffedar Gopal Sing, the B. V. R. A., silver medal. The following are the scores:—

MATCH 48.—The Carbine Championship. The aggregate scores made in matches, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59 and 60.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Ttl
* Lce Duf G Sing, Deoli Ir Force	28	27	24	27	27	22	155
" V Sing, do	23	28	16	30	27	22	149
Sowar Jag Sing, do	27	17	23	25	25	25	141
" Jan Mahomed, do	26	19	21	19	23	25	141
Jam Jag Sing, do	29	21	20	29	17	23	139
Def Jagat Sing, Er Ir Force	29	15	29	30	13	17	138
Lce Daf B Sing, Deoli Ir Force	22	27	13	25	26	23	136
Kot Daf Ismail Khan, do	24	24	23	29	13	21	135
Lce Daf S Sing, Er Ir Force	22	18	15	30	26	21	136

* Won Bo V R A Silver Medal.

MATCH 57.—The Southern Marhatta Agency Prizes. Presented by the Southern Mahratta Chiefs. The aggregate of Matches 58, 59 and 60.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Ttl
* Sub Koostan De Souza, 9th Bo In	30	31	30	91
Lce Nk Bhawal Baksh Khan, 2nd Bo Grens	28	31	29	88
Sub Rama Nand, 2nd Bo Grens	30	32	24	86
Nk Jaemangad Tiwari, 1st Bo Grens	28	26	31	85

Two 85's counted out.
* won S I R A Medal.

DEC. 20.

Match 22 Championship. The aggregate scores made in matches 24 to 34 are as follows:—Captain Wilson, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, made 277 points. He won the Bombay Presidency Gold Medal. Sergeant Taylor, 20th Hussars, with 273 points, winning the Silver Medal. Quarter-Master Sergeant Lowther, Royal Irish Rifles 273 points. Sergeant Beeden, 20th Hussars, 272 points. Match 29—Championship—the Lieutenant-General's prize. The aggregate in matches 30 to 34. Color-Sergeant Parr, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, with 146 points, wins the Hyderabad Rifle Association, Silver Medal. Petty Officer Bishop, H. M. S. Magdala 140 points. Captain Wilson 140 points. Sergeant-Major Scott, S. M. R. Volunteers, 136 points. Lance-Corporal de Souza, Poona Volunteers, 135 points. Match 56—Championship—Aggregate in matches 58 to 62—Private Babajeerao More, 19th Bombay Infantry, with 132 points wins the Bengal Presidency Medal. Private Sayyed Husaein, 131 points. Subedar Koosten de Souza, 9th Infantry 131 points. Match 62—Championship—900 yards—Private Babajee More, 19th Bombay Infantry, 31 points. Private Chatjee, Deoli Irregular Force, 30 points.

The weather was not so misty as yesterday and several matches were contested. The British Championship Gold Medal was won by Captain Wilson of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers and the Silver Medal by Sergeant Taylor. To-morrow the Army versus Volunteers, the most important match of the meeting will be shot off. The Army team is represented by Sergeant-Major Scott, Quarter-Master Sergeant Lowther, Sergeants Moorhouse, Taylor, Beeden, Loakman and Gordon. Waiting men, Privates Weatherstone and Lawrence. The team will be under the command of Lieutenant Sergent. The Volunteer team will be represented by Captain Wilson, Commandant, Sergeant-Majors Scott and Smith, Color-Sergeants Parr and Conyers, Sergeants Hewitt and Ramsay, and Corporals Thompson and De Souze. Waiting men Sergeant-Major Wilson and Sergeant Clarke. Two team matches were shot off in the afternoon. The Napier Memorial Challenge Shield was won by the Royal Irish Rifles who made 650 points, viz: 214 in 200 yards, 214 in 500 yards, and 222 in 600 yards. The 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers scored 647 points, the 20th Hussars 633, and the Royal Scots 621. In the same competition for Natives the 9th Bombay Infaantry won the Shield by scoring 600 points, the 8th Bombay Infantry 592, and the 14th Bombay Infantry 548. Eleven teams competed. Match 47—Championship—The aggregate scores in matches 51 to 62 are as follows:—Private Hakamdad Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry, made 258 points; winning the Bombay Presidency Gold Medal. Color-Havildar Manuel de Souza, 9th Infantry, with 254, winning the Silver Medal. Color-Havildar Sayyid Samsoodin, 19th Infantry, with 254 points, the Bronze Medal.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' EXCURSION.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE

In yesterday's issue reference was made to the serious accident which occurred on Monday afternoon to a few members of the Port Trust excursionists near Kennery Island. It appears that on arrival at Kennery about 3 o'clock on Monday, the Trustees and their guests got into three steam launches and landed at the island. Here an unlooked for accident occurred which might have cost two valuable lives and, wholly marred the pleasure of the excursion; but fortunately they were saved. At a short distance from Kennery stands an ancient spot known as Henry Island, where the Angaria Chiefs were known to imprison their captives; and a small party of eleven European and native gentlemen started in a steam launch to see the place. There was a strong swell at Henry Island and the ground being rocky, rendered the shore inaccessible, and a tony was sent for. Mr. I. M. Shields, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company Mr. James Douglas, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Southwell Piper, Port officer, and Mr. Walsh head of the Preventive Service, got into it. At a short distance from the launch, the tony upset and its five occupants were precipitated into the water. Messrs. Shields, Piper, and Walsh could swim, while Mr. Douglas and Mr. Vijbhucandas could not swim. The latter two were on the point of being drowned in deep water, when Messrs. Shields and Piper, at considerable risk to their own lives, heroically went to their help, and held them above water with great difficulty until other assistance could arrive. The five gentlemen, when they got on board the steamer, received the congratulations of their friends on their very narrow escape and Mr. Shields and Mr. Piper elicited the admiration of all for their heroic conduct at a critical moment.

GIRGAUM GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the succesful pupils of the Girgaum Girls, High School took place last evening, at the Town Hall, in the presence of a large gathering of the parents and relatives as well as friends and well wishers of the institution, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided, while Mrs. A. Macarthur gave away Prizes.

The programme opened with a part song, prettily sung by a number of the senior pupils of the singing class. It was followed by a pianoforte duet rendered in excellent style by Miss Banks and Miss Beatrice Beniston. The junior pupils of the singing class then sang unison song in an equally satisfactory manner. A number of little girls next went through a scarf drill singing to a pianoforte accompaniment. This closed the first part of the programme. About a couple of dozen girls were then submitted to questions in mental arithmetic by a Hindu teacher, which were all readily and satisfactorily answered, This item was followed by the audience with interest, and the scholars were heartily applauded at the conclusion of their task. The second part of the programme commenced with a play drill, in which the boys of the lower school showed their skill in calisthenics and vocal music to a very great advantage. The Kindergarten class, chiefly composed of infants, was next in evidence, and treated its hearers with a doll song, which was merrily rendered. With the singing of the Christmas Carol by the junior and senior pupils of the singing class, the musical portion of the evening's agenda was aptly brought to a close.

The Rev. W. G. Peel next read the report of the school for the year 1898 on behalf of Miss A. E. Edge, the Lady Superintendent of the institution.

It stated that though during the preceding two years plague had wrought havoc in the city, they were thankful to be able to record that their numbers at the close of the current year, compared with those at the first outbreak of the pestilence, showed no great diminution; that their work had in no sense been curtailed, but on the contrary gave promise of expansion in various directions and that they had not lost a single pupil on account of plague. The numbers on the rolls, compared with those at the beginning of the year, were about the same, but whereas they began the government year of 1897 with only 94 pupils, the present government year of 1898 opened with 154. The average attendance during the year had been between 73 and 74 per cent. The work of the school, notwithstanding inevitable breaks caused by absence and illness of members of the staff, had, on the whole progressed satisfactorily. These would be evidenced by the reports of different examiners. The drawing class, which was begun in the October of last year, continued up to October last. As the master's time was then required at the School of Art, the existing arrangement could not be continued, but a class would, all being well, be formed again next year. Two first grade art certificates were awarded this year to their candidates as the result of the annual art examination in connection with S. Kensington for succesful work in free hand model, and object, and geometric drawing. The school was inspected by Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D., on December 8. He examined different standards in English, English History, Geography, French, Algebra, and Arithmetic. The

this climate. But these four girls over-came their difficulties, whatever they may have been, and every time the school was open, they were in their places. These are the best habits towards acquiring a sound and thorough education. It is not necessary to be clever in order to attain to excellence. Brilliant abilities are often associated with defect or fitfulness of application. Often the cleverest men and women are those who do least good in life. It has been said that the capability of taking infinite pains is what constitutes the best kind of genius. I would urge upon you the importance of education, because it is essential to making the most of life. Life is a very sacred thing, because it is an unending thing. We can do great things by education and self-discipline in the life here, and there is no possibility of estimating the development our life may receive, and the results it may yield in the eternal hereafter. I rejoice to observe that Scripture is, in this school, the foundation of the education given, and that the results obtained in Scripture are good. Our Scriptures contain the supreme revelation of human duty. There is no system of moral teaching in any other religion which, in fulness, explicitness, and plainness at all equals the moral teaching of Jesus Christ. I have no desire to disparage unjustly other religions, rather do I conceive it to be our duty to acquaint ourselves with them to discover and recognise the elements of good in them and their capabilities of raising men's lives to a higher level; but I have no fear of contradiction when I say that the moral teaching of Christianity stands alone in its excellence. The basis of all true education is the education of character. If that be not trained and disciplined no knowlege which a man or woman may acquire will be of any real value to them or any real assistance in enabling them to realize the true possibilities of human life. I would have you take the deepest interest in your Scripture for it is the foundation of all that is best worth learning in this world. I am very glad to notice the attention that is paid to the Kindergarten work with the infants. It is matter of regret I think, that similar training of a progressive kind is not carried through all the standards in our schools. The elder scholars are aptto lose the education of the eye and the hand of which they receive the rudiments as infants. They should be practised all through their school time. To have a thoroughly trained eye and hand is a great resource,a great means of happiness, and a valuable equipment in life. It was not customary in boyhood ever to give such training,and we are the losers for the want of it. The rising generations have the means of getting a great deal more out of life than we had if only they use their opportunities. I agree with all that is said in the report with respect to the value of physical exercises. Young people should be taught the best ways of making their bodies muscular and healthy. It adds greatly to their happiness and their usefulness in later days. I had lived nearly half a century in the world before I learned to bicycle, and now that I have acquired the art to some extent I realize what I missed for so many years. I would say to all you girls save for your bicycle deny yourselves many things that you may be able to get your bicycle, never mind what people who can afford horses say against those who ride bicycles, take your morning and evening ride in the cool air, and it will make you fresh and keep you well. I feel certain that the steadily improving physique of London is largely due to the use of the bicycle. I hope that all the European girls will acquire the vernacular languages. We ought to be on terms of friendship and companionship with those whose native country this is, and we cannot get close to them or know their minds and their feelings unless we can speak to them in their own language. This is not difficult for young people. I am not so quick as I once was,but I learned a little Hebrew when I was 30, and now that I am 50 I do not despair gleaning a little Marathi, And though I know that the years in which I can exercise any knowledge I have are drawing in, I hope to be a learner tothe end of my days, for rightly or wrongly it is part of my strongest conviction that all we learn in this life will enrich our happiness and our powers of service in the life to come. Do your best and be good scholars. Learning will become easy, and it will become delightful, and it will be a source of ever increasing happiness to you in a life that will never end. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for presiding at the function and Mrs. Macarthur for distributing prizes. The proposition was carried with acclamation. A hymn "Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing" was then sung, in which the whole school chorus joined.

The singing of the National Asthem ended the proceedings.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our Correspondent writes:—The plague has not yet put in an appearance here, I am glad to state. This is no doubt due to the very efficient manner in which the plague officials have worked and are still working. I am sorry to have to say that some evil-disposed persons have been spreading false reports as to the measures that will be adopted by Government, in the event of this fell disease coming amongst us, and in consequence a large number of the people are preparing to leave their homes. If the plague authorities are successful in their endeavours to keep the plague out of Nagpur, they should be handsomely rewarded, for no one but those connected with the Plague Committee know the amount of inconvenience and trouble entailed in combating this awful visitation.

I see the local papers advocate the forming of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is very necessary, as any and every one in Nagpur knows. It is a common sight to see an infortunate ill-fed and brutally treated pony of some eleven or twelve hands dragging a heavy tonga in which as many as five or six huge bunnias sit huddled together.

We had a severe dust storm the other evening followed up by a smart shower of rain which lasted a short time only I am sorry to say. It has, however, cooled the air considerably, and has also brought the price of food grains down somewhat. Another shower or two is badly needed.—

A sad case of accidental poisoning occurred at Rajim in the Raipur District the other day, resulting in the death of no less than nine persons. It appears a village boy picked up a *laddu*, and shared it with a number of other children, thirteen I think. Nine succumbed. From the post mortem examination it was found that the boys had died from arsenical poisoning. This *laddu* had it is believed been specially prepared by some enterprising Chamars for the purpose of poisoning cattle to obtain their hides and horns—from which they make a living.

The masonic fraternity here are making fair progress. Lodge Corinth has now about 15 members and hopes to have many more shortly. The Master, Mr. F. Dhanjibhoy, and the Secretary, Mr G. Mayers, are to be congratulated. The election for the Master and officers for the coming year will take place early next month.

A Christmas tree is to be given by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps on the 23rd current, to be followed up by a dance. It is to be held in the grounds of the Institute. A large Muster of oungsters are expected, and those who have the getting up of the affair will have lots to do in selecting toys, labelling, and numbering them. These workers deserve great thanks, which I know from experience they never get.

Mr. Thomas, Conservator of Forests, has been removed to Bombay, owing to illness, and it is hoped that the change will do him good.

THE ANIMALS PROTECTION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you to publish the following letter in your columns in order that some active lovers of animals may take up the matter. I have received no reply till now :—Yours, &c.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS,

Junagad, December 18,

To the President of the Nagpur Y. M. C. A.

Sir,—Since the establishment of the Calcutta Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in 1861, thousands of animals have been saved from the cruelty of ignorant and heartless owners and drivers in various parts of this country mainly through the exertions of actively Christian Englishmen. And so I very confidently begto draw your attention to the following para from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ult., "In most large stations in India there is a branch of the Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, but Nagpur seems to have to do without one, when there would be plenty to occupy the time of half a dozen agents. The other day I was in a hired tonga and noticed that the driver kept goading one of the bullocks in order to increase the speed. After a few minutes of this treatment, I noticed that the side of the bullock was covered with blood. I enquired from the jehu the cause, and he handed me his driving instrument which I found had a nail protruding 3—4 of an inch from the head of it. Each time he struck the animal the point of the goad entered the flesh of the beast, and so caused the gory mass. If some of those who use bullocks in their tongas, would insist on the drivers using an ordinary heavy thonged whip, instead of the above instrument ofotrture, a great deal of suffering would be saved these unfortunate but most useful creatures." I now appeal to you to form a Society for preventing cruelty to animals at agpur,—Yours, &c.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS,

Nagar Wads, Junagad, 1st November.

Sir P. Currie, Sir Godfrey Lushington, and Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., have been appointed the British delegates to the Anti-Anarchist Conference in Rome. The conference met on Nov. 28. The "Italie" states that the conference will probably decide that in the case of Anarchist attempts or crimes the police of the different countries shall be authorised to correspond directly with each other instead of through the Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th December :—

Read letter from the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay, dated 8th December 1898, resigning his seat on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay owing to press of work and of other engagements.

Resolution.—The Trustees accept with regret the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay. The Chamber of Commerce should be informed with reference to Section 13 of the Port Trust Act.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th November 1898, reporting that the weighbridge for Malet Bunder, sanctioned 17th May 1898, has arrived, and forwarding copy of correspondence with the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, together with tracing showing the site as sanctioned in dotted red lines at A, and the alternative site in full red lines at B, and adding that the latter site is the more suitable. Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 25th November 1898, saying that the site B would be the most suitable, because it gives 145 feet more from Frere Road which would enable weighing to be done without blocking the road during each weighment, and proposing a cross-over from C to D so that as wagons were weighed they could be backed on to the first or second line without having to be drawn ahead again and foul Frere Road. Submitted tracing above referred to.

Resolution.—Referring to T. R., dated 17th May 1898, the Trustees are pleased to approve of the alternative site marked on plan, dated 15th November 1898. Consideration of the necessity for the provision of the extra crossing from C to D should be deferred pending further experience of the existing and new works.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th October 1898, forwarding detailed plans and estimates for sixteen shops to be erected on Elphinstone Estate on the West side of the plot opposite No.1 Warehouse. Submitted plans, sheets 1 and 2, showing the block of shops above referred to.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 3rd December 1898, inviting the attention of the members of the Land and Railways Committee to the notes and minutes underlying Circular No. 35, dated 22nd June 1898, in which it was decided to call for the detailed plains and estimate now submitted, saying that the shops are intended to replace the existing insanitary huts, or temporary buildings now used for the convenience of the Docks' labourers, that the plans and designs sumbitted for approval are neat and suitable, and estimating the financial aspect of the projects as follows :—

	Rs.
Estimated cost of works	17,708
Establishment charges at 7 per cent	1,240
Total Rs.	18,948

	Rs.
Interest at 4 per cent, on Rs. 18,948	758
Sinking Fund	125
Municipal Taxes	551
Repairs, Maintenance and Water Supply	805
Total annual expenditure Rs.	2,239

observing that there are 16 shops, and the Traffic Manager is of opinion that they will be let continuously, and taking Rs. 22 as the average monthly rent per shop, the gross revenue will come to Rs. 4,224, and deducting Rs. 2239, the estimated annual expenditure, the net revenue will be Rs. 1,985, and that this spread over the area of the block (664 square yards) gives an annual return of Rs, 3 nearly per square yard per annum, adding that the existing temporary structures are becoming day by day more objectionable and insanitary, and recommending the Trustees to sanction the plans and estimate for immediate construction. Read minutes by the other members of the Land and Railways Committee concurring in the opinion of the Chairman.

Resolution.—The plans and estimate, the latter, amounting to Rs. 17,708 for works only, or Rs. 18,948 including Establishment Charges, are sanctioned, and the expenditure in the current year may be debited to the amount provided in the Budget for 1898-99, under Section IV, Item 1, "Quarters for Labourers and Artizans." The work may be taken in hand at once, the proposals being duly reported to Government in accordance with Section 55 of the Port Trust Act.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd November 1898, suggesting, with reference to the reclamation now proceeding at Mazagon Basin, that a rough rubble slope be made in continuation of the East-west road and that the bed of the basin on both sides of the Shrine be also sloped down with rubble to facilitate the removal of material from the breaking up yard to the storage plots. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st November 1898, forwarding a tracing showing the additional roads as well as the slopes proposed by the Traffic Manager, and concurring in his opinion that the addition of a slope in continuation of the proposed East and West road would be an improvement, provided it would not tend to block the roadway, and estimating the probable cost at Rs. 398, if roughly paved with rubble. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th November 1898, reporting that the cost of making a slope pitched with rough rubble on the ground hatched blue on the tracing which accompanied the Traffic Manager's dated 2nd instant, will probably be Rs. 1,625. Submitted the tracing above referred to. Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd September 1898, requesting early orders with regard to the demolition of Port Trust Buildings, Nos. 49, 50 and and 51 on the Mazagon Reclamation. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 8th December1898,reporting that the work in connection with the small extension of the reclamation in Mazagon Basin has been completed, and that it will be fully reported on when the whole reclamation is finished.

Resolution.—The proposals are as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Extension of the reclamation in Mazagon Basin estimated to cost	692
2	Rubble slip in continuation of 1	398
3	Providing slopes North and South of Mahomedan Shrine at the West end of the Mazagon Basin	1,625
	Total Rs.	2,715

These works are sanctioned, and the aggregate cost Rs. 2,715, may be re-appropriated from Item I, Section IV, of the current year's Budget. This raises the total sanction for the works referred to in Trustees resolution No. 223, dated 5th July 1898, to Rs. 14,555. Sanction is also accorded to the sale of Buildings, Nos. 49, 50 and 51, and the Collector of Customs should be addressed with a view to arrangements being made to vacate No, 50 as soon as it can conveniently be done. These re-appropriations should be reported to Government,

Submitted accounts for the half-year ended 30th September 1898, duly audited and passed by the Government Auditors. Read the following note by the Chairman:— The accounts for the half-year ending 30th September 1898, duly audited and countersigned, are submitted to the Board for information. The following figures compare the Receipts and Revenue expenditure with those of the corresponding periods in 1896-97 and 1897-98 excluding amounts met from the Depreciation and Replacement Funds, appropriations from the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus, and Pilotage revenue:—

Rev-nue	Rs	a	p
In 1896-97	22,90,470	2	3
,, 1897-98	21,46,256	10	6
,, 1898-99	24,94,785	11	10
Expenditure			
,, 1896-97	16,80,546	11	8
,, 1897-98	16,69,369	13	4
,, 1898-99	18,09,706	3	1

It will thus be seen that the receipts in the first half of 1898-99 are better than in the corresponding period of 1897-98 by Rs. 3,48 530-1-4 and better than 1896-97 by Rs. 2,04,316-9-7. As in many respects the expenditure is dependent on the receipts and fluctuates with it, especially when as in this the increase in receipts has been chiefly due to increase in revenue at the Docks, and it will be observed that there was an increase of expenditure in the half-year under review of Rs. 1,49,335-5-9 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98, and Rs. 1,29,159-7-5 as compared with 1896-97. The following are the items in round figures in which the principal increases of expenditure occur :—

	Item.	Rs.
1	Dock Superintendent's staff	10,000a
1a	Hamallage Contractors, Docks	56,000
2	Merewether Dry Dock Payments to Contractor	15,000
3	Hydraulic Establishment, Prince's and Victoria Docks	7,000b
4	Municipal General Tax	18,000c
5	Sas-oon Dock Repairs and Maintenance	6,000d
6	Maintenance and Repairs to Flotilla	4,000e
7	Contingent Works, Docks and Bunder	4,000f
8	Writing down book value of steel and loss on sale of old Stores	11,503g
9	Pensions, General Account	5,000h
10	Clothing and Belts to Peons	4,000i
11	Port Department	5,000j
12	General Charges	4,003k
	Total Rs.	1,49,500

a Due to increased receipts
b Due to increased work in the Docks
c Due to enhanced rate of 1 per cent
d Due to Dredging
e Will be compensated by increased revenue on account of Hire of Flotilla
f Due to a number of small Revenue Works and alterations
g Specially sanctioned by the Trustees
h Due to several of the higher paid officers of the Trust having retired lately
i Biennial charge
j Due to increased share of expenses of the Health Officer's Department and Depreciation on "Anchor Hoy" and "Violet"
k Stamp Duty and Expenses of Loan, Segregation Camp, and Chairman's salary

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th December 1898.	Total from 1st April to 9th December 1898.	For week ending 9th December 1897.	Total from 1st April to 9th December 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	681	18	586
,, piloted out of harbour	24	699	14	582
,, transported	11	495	11	349
,, attended to	1	55	3	33
,, warped	1	45	5	39

RECOGNITION OF PLAGUE SERVICES.

On the 5th inst., a general meeting of the Mahomedan community of Cutch Mandvi was held to congratulate Mr. Pestonji Sorabji on the conferment upon him of the title of Khan Bahadur by Her Majesty the Queen Empress, in recognition of his meritorious services at the time when the plague was most prevalent. A grand "shamiana" was erected at the Lohar Chok in the centre of the town, and decorated with banners, festoons of flowers, and palm leaves. Major G. E. Hyde Cates, Political Agent at Cutch, graced the meeting with his presence. Mr. Osman H. G. Mohamed explained the object that had called forth the large gathering, made up of state officers, merchants, pleaders, &c., Mr. Haji Adam Haji Gulmamad next read the address to be given to Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji, in which the sincere sympathy shown by His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch for his subjects was suitably acknowledged. The valuable assistance which Major Hyde Cates rendered, without the least consideration for his own life, was duly appreciated amidst the cheers of those present. The remaining portion of the address referred to the meritorious services rendered by Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji, Chief Plague officer, whose uniform politeness and courteous way of dealing with the public were eulogised. Khan Bahadur Pestonji thanked the Mahomedan community at large for all the praises bestowed on him, and declared what feelings he bore towards the Maharaja Saheb and the Political Agent. Major Hyde Cates gave a vivid description of the efforts made for freeing the town from the plague by His Highness Khan Bahadur Pestonji, and all who worked with him, duly thanking them all. Mr. Fazulbhoy Devji spoke about the Khan Bahadur's great popularity with the public at large. The address was presented to Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji in a rich Cutch silver work article that was ingeniously contrived to serve the double purpose of an address case and a flower vase.

Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, in addressing the meeting, said: I am highly obliged to my Mahomedan brethren for giving me an address in the presence of this large gathering. I am also much obliged to Major Hyde Cates, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, for honouring this occasion with his presence. I am not deserving of all the praises you have sung. Whatever I have done, I have done as my duty. You have fully rewarded me to-day for the services I have rendered at a time when the plague had in every thing its own way, and when hundreds of deaths were occurring daily. You all know well how anxious His Highness the Maharaja is to see his subjects in a prosperous condition, and how he has shown his generous heart and his good wishes towards his subjects. At this time he spends lakh of rupees to eradicate the plague from the country, and to make people happy. For this reason we must be thankful to His Highness and pray to God that He may give him long life, and that the territories of His Highness may prosper. We know from experience that there are few kind princes like His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch, I being myself a resident of Cutch take pride in this fact. I wish God may strengthen the love which exists between His Highness and his subjects. I think there are very few officers like Major Hyde Cates, the representative of Her Majesty, who worked hard from the beginning of the plague, and who has given very useful and valuable hints in the plague work. All of us should be highly thankful to him for the keen interest and great trouble he has taken. I am highly grateful to the Government of India for recognising my services and for conferring on me the title of Khan-Bahadur. I thank the ministry of His Highness, for the success I have achieved in plague affairs, because they have given me valuable assistance from the beginning. I am highly indebted to Mr. Ladlubhoy Mr. Kanjia, Mr. Shanderial, Mr. Jayshanker, Municipal Secretary, Mr. Pestonji and the Police Officer Mr. Gustadji for the valuable services they have rendered in plague time. Lastly I thank Mr. Langay Abram H. Goolmamed, Sidhic Patel, and Jusub Patel, the headmen of the Mahomedan community, for rendering valuable services in the time of the plague. In conclusion, I must thank Mr. Hadji Adum H. Goolmohamed and the members of the community for the trouble they have taken.

Major Hyde Cates, in addressing the meeting, said: Khan Bahadur Pestonji and the Mahomedan community have mentioned, and deservedly placed the name of His Highness in front, and subsequently mentioned mine. Owing to the existence of various castes and creeds, it was a hard task to combat with the dreadful malady that raged here with great severity. The efforts made in crushing the plague were not less remarkable, if the fact of the severity of the attack is taken into consideration side by side with the highest percentage of recoveries. I feel a pleasure in stating that the success was due to His Highness' promptitude in adopting measures as soon as they were proposed without the least hesitation, and maintaining them even at the cost of lakhs of rupees as efficiently as the occasion required. No rule could have acted so well or used better discretion in meeting suggestions so magnanimously. H. H. The Maharaja fully deserves the enthusiastic encomiums of Khan Bahadur Pestonje, and cannot be thanked too much for the sincere sympathy shown in alleviating the sufferings of his subjects. Inoculation and segregation were the two remedies found more or less efficacious in suppressing this direful disease. They both naturally could not be welcome to the masses, and what we did was entirely for the benefit of the public at large. We always tried our best to conform their wishes save where human lives were endangered. We had no personal interest in the measures adopted and anticipated what little grumbling that was raised against them. But on the whole, the behaviour of the population, though made up of so many different sects, was admirable, and their want of opposition was also one of the vital factors that has brought the town to the present condition of joy and comfort from heart-rending scenes of wailings and woes at no very distant date. But we need not be too sanguine and relax the precautions that have proved beneficial at least for twelve months to come, lest through negligence, the devastating tyrant may appear again and perform havoc ruthlessly, similar to that witnessed quite recently. I have to thank Khan Bahadur Pestonji for every thing that has been done in suppressing the plague. Without him, I don't know what I could have done. His good sense, greatness of mind, and straitforwardness made him beloved of the population, and owing to his vast influence over the masses, everything that was desired, was done without opposition or breach of the peace. His co-operation with me was absolutely necessary, and for his meritorious services the Government has been pleased to bestow on him the title of Khan Bahadur. The public, too, has recognised his true worth, as this very meeting held in his honor illustrates the gratitude felt for him. I take this opportunity of thanking all who have worked with us heartily at such a critical time. The past and the present staff of nurses deserve thanks for their tender services offered with an intrepidity which was indeed creditable. In conclusion, I repeat that His Highness the Maharaja must be thanked for the great boon conferred in freeing the town of the terrible curse. Thanks are also due to the Khan Bahadur for his exemplary services, which were the outcome of his warm heart towards his fellow brethren, whose pitiful condition at that time can be more easily imagined than described.

MORE ABOUT THE HOOLEY CHEQUE.

The following is an extract from the London letter of the "Cardiff Daily Mail," the writer of which is a publicist whose name is very well known in Bombay circles :—

10, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London,
Tuesday Nov. 29th.

The statement in some of the morning papers that the committee of the Carlton Club have written to the Receiver in Bankruptcy offering to re-pay the £10, 000 subscription given by Mr. Hooley when he was elected a member of the Carlton is obviously incorrect. The Carlton has nothing what ever to do with the £10,000, nor had Mr. Hooley's election to that club anything to do with the subscription. The letter written to the bankruptcy authorities on Saturday was from the trustees of the Conservative Central Fund, and it offered to give the sum of £10,000 for the benefit of the creditors of the Hooley estate, and inquired to whom the subscription should be paid. The matter was put this way, because the Central Conservative Office denies its liability to re-pay the £10,000 and wishes to have it placed on record that it is distinctly a voluntary act. In view of this, it is fortunate that the letter from the conservative Central Office was sent to the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, seeing that yesterday an intimation was received at the Conservative Central Office from the trustee in Mr. Hooley's bankruptcy making a legal claim for the £10,000. The offer to give that sum having been made twenty-four hours previously, the inconvenience of a dispute on the score of legal liability has been avoided.

GOOD FROM EVIL.

I am happy to announce that the funds of the Conservative party, so far from suffering, will, probably, benefit by the ignoble attempts which have been made to put a sinister complexion on the re-payment of the £10,000 subscription which Mr. Hooley made. From the first I beleive that the party leaders were anxious that the money should be given back, and I believe Lord Salisbury woul have paid it himself rather than it should not be done at all. There has been no necessity for the chief to give such an object lesson in party purity, I believe that four private members of the party each offered independently to pay the whole £10,000. From all parts of the country, too, offers of assistance have been coming in, even to such small sums as one guinea, and, as these subscriptions are unconditional, I should think the party would be the gainers instead of the losers.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 10th December 1898 :—

Fakirji Edulji Bharucha, engineer, Rajnagar ginning and manufacturing company, limited, Ahmedabad. Improvements in humidifiers.

Jagadishwar Ghatak, mechanic of 42 Chetla road, Allpore P. O., in the district of 24 Pargannahs. A boiled-rice-making apparatus.

Alfred Edward Marriott, gentleman, residing at Ootacamund, Madras presidency. An improved tethering gear, to be known as "Simplex tethering gear," and for improvements connected therewith.

William Walter Lean, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 5th Bengal cavalry, stationed at Cownpore, N. W. Provinces. Improvements in or relating to the secure fastening of spurs.

Robert Francis Gartside Tipping, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 1st Bengal lancers, stationed at Dilkusha, Oudh, and William Walter Lean, lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 5th Bengal cavalry, stationed at Cawnpore, N.-W. Provinces. Improvements in or relating to long-legged boots, tubes, gaiters and legging.

William Henry Drury, lawyer, of the city of Waltham, county of Middlesex, and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. Improvements in the manufacture of yarns, and apparatus therefor.

William Henry Drury, lawyer, of the city of Waltham, country of Middlesex, and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of yarns from fibrous materials.

Charles John Kerr, shipping agent's assistant, of 16 Strand road, and Alice Kerr, gentlewoman, of 5 Fairlie place, both in Calcutta. An improved flour or food preparation.

The Empire Cash Register, limited, of Monument square chambers, London, E. C. Improvements in cash registers.

William Durham Sargent, manufacturer, of 1515 Marquette building, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Improvements in brake-shoes for railway cars.

James Johnson Shuttleworth, architect, of "Lauriston," Ryde, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. Improved stoppers and fastenings for bottles jars, casks, and other vessels.

Francois De Rechter, engineer, and Gustave De Rechter, doctor of medicine, both of Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgaum. A novel process for the preparation of anatomic, entomologic and other specimens whereby preservation when exposed to the air is ensured, and also a durable fixing upon the skin of the hair,feathers and other external growths.

The Gem Needle Threader company, limited, of 154, St. Vincent street, in the county of the city of Glasgow. Improvements in needle threaders.

Soren Lemvig Fog, engineer, and Aage Georg Kirschner, chemist, both of Stockholmgade 43, Copenhagen. An improved process for the manufacture of matches.

John Dey, M.A., merchant, of 102 Temple street, Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the state of New York, U. S. A., and Alexander Dey, LL.D., H. M. inspector of schools, of 62 Albert drive, Pollokshields, in the county of Glasgow. Improvements in time recorders.

Arthur William George Silburn, fibre dresser, pulper and tow manufacturer, of Durban, Natal, South Africa, at present residing at Spence's hotel, Calcutta, Improved apparatus for extracting, cleansing and preparing the fibre contained in the aloe and other fibrous plants.

The undermentioned design has been registered :—

Sumar Chand and Sham Lal Sadh, residents of Mohilla Sadhwara, Farukkabad. A jungle scenery printed on cotton or silk.

Specification of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed.—

Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, engineer, of Lincoln, and William Page Hurst, gentleman,of Nottingham. Improvements in apparatus for cooling tea leaf in the course of manufacture. (Specification filed 17 September 1898.)

Haji Kasim, proprieter of an iron factory, Hyderabad, Deccan. A bucket to draw water from wells. (Specification filed 9 December 1898.)

Osmund E. Dobree, engineer, Cossipur sugar works near Calcutta. Punkah-pulling or any work of a reciprocating nature with flexible connections. (Specification filed 4 October 1898.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and Manufacturers, vendors and licensors under the "Linotype" patents of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in the estimating mechanism for use in linotype machines. (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotye," patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, Improvements in the adjustable mouids of linotype machines. (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

John Charles William Stanley, engineer, of 5 Dewhurst road, West Kensington, in the county of Middlesex. Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed. (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

John William Scarth, plumber, of Chapel-town, Pudsey, in the county of York. An improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas and the like purposes. (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

Ernest Harry Archer, merchant, of 20 Eastcheap, in the city of London. Improvements in or connected with the attachment together of boards of built-up veneer for the formation of boxes. (Specification filed 25 November 1898.)

Georges Ranson, engineer, of 48 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. An improved process for refining and purifying sugar. (Specification filed 25th November 1898.)

George Westinghouse, engineer, of Pittsburg, county of Alleghany, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. An improved rotary motor or pump (Specification filed 6th December 1898.)

Ezra Torrence Gilliland, gentleman, of Pelham Manor, in the county of Westchester, and state of New York, U. S. A. Improvements in the manufacture of mouth-piece cigarettes. (Specification filed 6 December 1898.)

George Henry Dunlop, civil engineer, of 130 Bridport street South Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. An improved wall or lining for "shield" tunnelling and for shaftsinking. (Specification filed 23 November 1898.)

Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie and company, Bangalore, iron works, Bangalore city. Steel rollers or turning emery wheels and other hard substances. (Specification filed 8 December 1898.)

Charles Edward Fitzgerald, M.D., Surgeon oculist to the Queen in Ireland, and George Prescott, electrical engineer and optician,of Dublin. A method of packing food. (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

Hormusji Merwanji Jaorawalla, general merchant, residing on bridge Jaora, Central India. An improved domestic grinding mill. (Specification filed 5 December 1898.)

Jesel Herold, manufacturer, of Zollhausglacis Brunn, and Carl Herold, millowner, of Konigsfeld, near Burn, both in the empire of Austria. Improvements in circular looms. (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

Raphael Quatennens-Moens, Inventor, of Dixmude and Emile Carreer-Diliger, merchant, of 57 Rue des Bouchers, Bruges, both in Belgium, A machine for producing acetylene gas for private and public lighting, (Specification field,7 December 1898.)

John William Mackenzie, patent agent, of 40 Chancery lane, in the county of London, A new method for producing an artificial scent or musk-like substance. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

John Wight Livingstone, master mariner, British India steam navigation company, Bombay. Deep and shallow sea-sounding. (Specification filed 12 November 1898.)

William Melvin Russell, engineer, of 261 West 23rd street, and Tomas Asencio, Merchant, of 44 Broad street, both in New York city, county and state of New York, U. S. A, Improvements in locomotives. (Specification filed 7 December 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each ;—

William Jackson, Improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea, (From 4 January 1899 to 4 january 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce. (From 26 May 1899 to 26 May 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain and other produce, (From 4 june 1899 to 4 june 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea eaf. (From 4 January 1899 to 4 January 1900).

William Jackson. Improvements in application of air-blast, or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in tea rolling machines. (From 16 September 1899 to 16 September 1900.)

Bruce Green. Improvements in or connected with coin-freed on coin-operated sight-testing apparatus. (From 12 December 1898 to 12 December 1899.)

The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency. Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims of felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles. (From 21 February 1899 to 21 February 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in air heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea. (From 22nd June 1899 to 22nd June 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce. (From 22 December 1899 to 22 December 1900.

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce, (From 22 December 1899 to 22 December 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in rotary sifting or grading apparatus, more especially intended for use in sifting or grading tea. (From 16 February 1899 to 16 February 1900.)

Alfred Francis Bilderbeck Gomess. A new or improved process for the treatment of textile vegetable fibres. (From 12 December 1898 to 12 December 1899.)

Robert Rickie, An improved machine for husking, decorticating and crushing seeds, grains or berries. (From 13 Septemher 1898 to 13 September 1899.)

Jean Reuse, A new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars. (From 10 January 1899 to 10 January 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus fer subjecting materials to the action of air, gases or vapours, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce by means of hot air. (From 25 January 1899 to 25 January 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus or machinery for disentangling or separating tea leaves that get interwoven or united to each other in the process of rolling, (From 8 February 1899 to 8 February 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in, or connected with, stoves or apparatus for drying tea leaf, coffee, grain or other produce, (From 29 January 1899 to 29 January 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf, and the like. (From 11th October 1899 to 11th October 1900.)

William Jackson. Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air more specially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce, (From 11 October 1899 to 11 October 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited. The exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

Frederick L.Montgomery, Roller cotton gin, (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

Frederick Shirtliff. A press. (Specification filed 7 September 1894.)

Robert Bell. Improvements in the means and apparatus for cooling and ventilating railway carriages (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

Edmund Lersde Chalke, "Chalke's self-acting commode." (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

Jean Baptiste Vernay. Improvements relating to the manufacture of bottles and other glass articles, and to apparatus therefor. Specification filed 6 September 1894.)

George Lamb Scott, Charles Henry Nevill, and Samuel Jones Redfern. Improvements in wheels and axles for vehicles. (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

Hugh Thomson, Improvements in street hydrants or fire plugs, (Specification filed 4 September 1894.)

Alexander Cunningham Robertson and James Lyon Scott-Lyon. Improvements in or relating to frames for spinning jute, flax, hemp, cotton, worsted, or other fibrous substances. (Specification field 6 September 1894.)

Arthur Maltby. Improvements in and relating to pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

Hermann Ganswindt. Improved flat metal strips as supporting and bracing means in connection with aerial vehicles, ship and balloon propellers, turbines, wind-wheels, and the like. (Specification filed 10 September 1894.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The final memorandum on the early cotton crop of the deccan and second memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, for the Season of 1898-99. Information generally up to 5th December, reads :—

EARLY DISTRICTS.

The appended Statement A shows the corrected area figures for the British districts and native states of the Deccan. The total area, 1,065,000 acres, is about 23 per cent. larger than that of last year, but about 8 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The increase is mainly in the three districts of the North Deccan which on an average contain nearly 93 per cent. of the Deccan cotton crop. As mentioned in the previous report, the cotton area was considerably below the average last year because food grains were grown to a large extent owing to the scarcity of the previous year, and the check then received has not yet been fully recovered. In the north, the season was generally favourable from the commencement and the crop would have yielded a normal outturn, but for the absence of the October rains which did not permit full development of the cotton bolls. In the south, the rains were unfavourable both in the beginning and at the close of the season and the crop has been only an indifferent one. The total estimated outturn comes to 188,000 bales : 35 per cent. over last year's and 33 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. The latter, however, includes one year (1896-97) of abnormally low yield.

Khandesh.—990,000 acres

THE GORDON COLLEGE AT KHARTUM.

THE FLAG A SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP.

LORD KITCHENER again received a hearty welcome by the City at the influential meeting called at the Mansion House on December 1st by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Gordon Memorial College. The speeches of the Lord Mayor, the Sirdar, Mr. Smith (Governor of the Bank of England), and Mr. Sandeman (President of the London Chamber of Commerce) were brief, but well to the point, and all took it for granted that the sum required would speedily be obtained.

Lord Kitchener said he had so recently gone into details with regard to the scheme, in the Press as well as in a speech at Edinburgh, that he should only be fatiguing his hearers if he entered into more details at present, but he should be happy to answer any question. He had been glad to hear on the previous evening that the Bishop of London considered the project a most religious one. He had always thought that any attempt to raise the moral and intellectual tone of the people must be doing God's service, and by giving the proposed college to the people of the Sudan they would be making our flag a symbol not only of our power and glory, but of our friendship.

The Governor of the Bank of England, in moving a resolution approving the scheme, stated that the directors had voted the sum of £2,000 to the fund. He wished to correct an impression that the amount of the fund would be limited to £100,000. As a matter of fact, what the Sirdar wished was that £100,000 should be guaranteed before he commenced the work, and he would not be disposed to refuse anything beyond that amount which the people of England might be willing to give him.

The President of the London Chamber of Commerce seconded the motion, which was carried.

Lord Rosebery, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his services in the chair, urged that they should not rely only on the contributions of the wealthy, and should not disdain the shillings and sympathy of the people. He held it to be necessary that the Sirdar himself should, with the powers of a dictator, be appointed to set the scheme on its first footing, as at the outset his controlling influence and inspiration might be needed to ensure its success.

The motion was seconded by Miss Burdett-Coutts, supported by Lord Grimthorpe, and unanimously carried.

The Lord Mayor, in briefly replying, mentioned that the editor of the *Graphic* had already received over £1,100 in support of the scheme. After the meeting the Sirdar visited Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange, and was enthusiastically received at both places.—The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House in aid of the Sirdar's scheme.

Up to the time the mail left the donations had reached £50,000; of which £10,000 was guaranteed by Colonel Gourand on behalf of Americans.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

Lord Kitchener of Khartum writes to urge upon the public the expediency of making Khartum forthwith the centre of an education supported by British funds and organised from Britain as a means of securing to this country the first place in Africa as a civilising Power. He says, in a letter published on Nov. 30:—

THE MEMORY OF GORDON.

The area of the Sudan comprises a population of upwards of three million persons of whom it may be said that they are wholly uneducated. The dangers arising from that fact are too obvious and have been too painfully felt during many years past for me to dwell upon them in the course of time, no doubt, an education of some sort will be administered by some hands will be set on foot. But if Khartum could be made forthwith the centre of an education supported by British funds and organised from Britain, there would be secured to this country indisputably the first place in Africa as a civilising Power, and an effect would be created which would be felt for good throughout the central regions of that continent. I accordingly propose that at Khartum there should be founded and maintained with British money a college bearing the name of the Gordon Memorial College, to be a pledge that the memory of Gordon is still alive among us and that his aspirations are at length to be realised.

THE CURRICULUM.

Certain questions will naturally arise as to whom exactly we should educate and as to the nature of the education to be given. Our system would need to be gradually built up. We should begin by teaching the sons of the leading men, the heads of villages, and the heads of districts. They belong to a race very capable of learning and ready to learn. The teaching, in its early stages, would be devoted to purely elementary subjects, such as reading, writing, geography, and the English language. Later, and after these preliminary stages had been passed, a more advanced course would be instituted, including a training in technical subjects, specially adapted to the requirements of those who inhabit the valley of the Upper Nile. The principal teachers in the college would be British, and the supervision of the arrangements would be vested in the Governor-General of the Sudan. I need not add that there would be no interference with the religion of the people.

THE ENDOWMENT.

The fund required for the establishment of such college is £100,000. Of this, £10,000 would be appropriated to the initial outlay, while the remaining £90,000 would be invested, and the revenue thence derived would go to the maintenance of the college and the support of the staff of teachers. It would be clearly impossible at first to require payment from the pupils; but as the college developed and the standard of its teaching rose, it would be fair to demand fees in respect of this higher education, which would thus support itself and render the college independent of any further call upon the public. It is for the provision of this sum of £100,000 that I now desire to appeal, on behalf of a race dependent upon our mercy, in the name of Gordon, and in the cause of that civilisation which is the life of the Empire of Britain.

PATRONS AND COUNCIL.

I am authorised to state that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to become the patron of the movement; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become vice-patron.

I may state that a general council of the leading men of the country is in course of formation. Lord Hillingdon has kindly consented to accept the post of hony. treasurer. The Hon. George Peel has accepted to act as hony. secretary, and all communications should be addressed to him at 67, Lombard-street, London E.C. Subscriptions should be paid to the "Sirdar's Fund for the Gordon Memorial College at Khartum," Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Lord Kitchener encloses letters of approval and encouragement of his scheme from Lord Salisbury, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

LORD SALISBURY'S LETTER.

Lord Salisbury's letter is as follows:—

Dear Lord Kitchener,—I have been asked to express to you the view which Her Majesty's Government entertain with regard to the college which you desire to establish at Khartum.

Anything that can be said by any one living in this country can add but little to the weight of observations made by you with respect to the circumstances of the Sudan; but, so far as the value of their opinion goes, Her Majesty's Government entertain a strong conviction in favour of the scheme which you are recommending, and of the policy of which it forms a part. The reconciliation of the races which inhabit the Nile Valley to a Government which in its principles and its methods must be essentially Western is a task of the extremest difficulty. It will tax the resources of the present generation and of those who come after them for many years before the wall of prejudice can be thrown down which separates the thoughts of the European and the thoughts of the Egyptian and the Sudanese races, and until it is to a considerable extent accomplished we cannot count securely upon their co-operation, either in the duties of government or in the promotion of industrial progress. The only method by which this reconciliation can be attained is to give to the races whom you have conquered access to the literature and knowledge of Europe.

Your scheme, therfore, for establishing a machinery by which European knowledge can be brought to the inhabitants of the valley of the Nile is not only in itself most admirable, but it represents the only policy by which the civilising mission of this country can effectively be accomplished.

Of course the initial difficulty is the provision of the funds which are necessary for such an undertaking. It is a familiar difficulty, but it presses with exceptional force in the present instance on account of the impossibility, for the present at least, of obtaining State aid in any form. All those who have been concerned in Egyptian politics know how severely the Egyptian Government is fettered by the stipulations which were made many years ago for the protection of the European creditors of Egypt. The existence of these restraints limits in the most rigid manner the expenditure of the Egyptian Government for the purposes of internal progress, and there is no hope that they will able to contribute materially to the proposed educational institution at Khartum. It is only to the rich men of this country that it is possible for you to look, and it is only by their generous and liberal aid that you can succeed. I earnestly hope that your appeal will not be in vain.

THE PART OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the course of her letter, says:—"The debt that this country owed to the memory of General Gordon has only half been paid by the victory of Khartum. The other and the greater part of it, the outcome of enduring benefit to the people for whom his life was given remains to be discharged. It does not need the testimony of one with whom he passed almost his last hour in England to know that the mere possibility of your present enterprise would have infinitely cheered his long suspense and lightened the crown of his martyrdom. In conclusion, I venture to think that my fellow-countrywomen, so many of whom have given their best and dearest for England in Africa, cannot but be sensible of the significance of this project to the future of their own sex in that country. A higher type of womanhood will be there, as elsewhere, at once the result and the handmaiden of civilisation. The women of England have a part of their own to play in your support."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., &c.

THE COLOUR OF THE NEGRO BABY.

HAVE any of my readers ever happened to see a new-born negro baby? I ask the question because a singularly interesting paragraph appeared in last week's "Lancet," which suggests that exact information on this point would be scientifically interesting. A French physician who noted the colour of negro babies born in Paris when the Soudanese Exhibition was in full swing in that city, avers that they resemble white infants up to the age of seven days and even later. This, as I shall show, is an interesting observation regarded from a biological point of view. But the French physician's statements have been challenged from America, where, of course, there is ample opportunity for the study of the new-born negro. The American evidence taken as a whole, is to the effect that the negro infant does not resemble the white baby, but it is added that there are variations in the degree of blackness the offspring of the negro exhibits at birth. Of course it is the offspring of the pure negro father and mother which is under discussion. Where a strain of white blood enters into the child, there need be no surprise experienced if at birth such an infant should exhibit the dark colour of its parents in an intense degree. An American authority says that the negro baby, while unlike the white, shows at birth a sallow or creamy white tint, and observation which, if correct, would seem to show that the infant of the pure negro is not born quite as black as he has been painted, or as he will afterwards become. Therefore, if any of my readers, living in foreign parts, have any experiences to communicate in this direction, I shall be glad to hear from them.

THE CHILD AS FATHER TO THE MAN.

The general law is that the young of any animal tends to reproduce the features of its ancestors. It is nearer the primitive stock, as it were, and, repeats in its brief history the evolution of its race. The young frog begins life as a fish, because the frog race has been derived from the fishes. Then it becomes a newt or eft, because the next stage in frog evolution was through the newt type. Finally the newt stage loses its tail, and we get the frog as the last and highest term in the biographical history. So it is to a greater, or more frequently to a less degree, with all other animals. In the young of many quadrupeds, which have no variation in colour at all when they are full grown, we find stripes, and this fact would indicate a decent from ancestors of striped appearance. So also, we may find agouti-toed animal like the horse occasionally born with three toes. This is a reversion or "throw-back" to the three-toed ancestor of the horse, an ancestor with whose fossil remains we are well acquainted. If, then, the negro child is born of a lighter colour than his sire exhibits, that fact alone might not demonstrate that the black race has descended from a lighter coloured one, but it would suggest, at least some interesting considerations, having for their object the settlement of the question whether negro blackness was original or acquired. But, as I have said, let us first be sure of our facts. It is of no use trying to build scientific bricks, at least, without straw.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BIRDS.

The fact that birds are subject to the attacks of tuberculosis—that is, practically, consumption—has long been known, but it would appear that there are differences to be noted both in the exact species or variety of the germ which causes the disease in birds and in its conditions of growth, from the bacillus to which the disease is due when it attacks man and his neighbour mammals. It has been discovered that the microbe from the bird will flourish at a heat which would kill that of human tuberculosis; a fact pointing to some subtle variation, due either to the different soil in which the bird's germ flourishes, or perhaps, to some inherent and original difference. Again, it is stated that it is impossible to inoculate a bird with consumption by means of the germs obtained from man, and some quadruped—the dog among them—cannot be inoculated by microbes derived from the bird. The rabbit and the horse, on the other hand, are found to be capable of being equally affected by the bacilli taken from the birds and from man. I have always understood that bird which have swallowed tuberculous matter from man have been liable to develop the disease. Probably the solution of the difficulty is found when we learn that it is after all, only a matter of cultivation of the germ from man which is required to convert them into those of the bird. This fact would tend to show that as I have said it is a matter of different soil and environment—the body of the man and that of the bird respectively—which is responsible for the variations shown in the two germs and this result agrees with all we know of the variations which living beings at large are liable to exhibit.

YEAST AS A DRUG.

Some time ago, I remarked in this column that it might prove interesting to know the exact effect of yeast, used as a medicine, or otherwise, on the human body. My remarks had reference to certain experiments which were being carried on for the cure of consumption by means of this familiar substance. Lately this mode of treating consumption has come into greater prominence, and more than one medical man has expressed his belief that the experiments are worthy of repetition in practice by way of discovering whether or not the dread disorder in question can be cured or modified in the manner indicated. Yeast, of course, consists of living plants. Each yeast plant is a microscopic cell, which, when placed in an appropriate soil—sugar, to wit in the case of the common yeast—buds, and grows and multiplies in an exceedingly prolific fashion. Fermentation is the result of the multiplication of the yeast plants. So far from being a purely chemical process, it is the result of vital action. The living yeast splits up the sugar into carbonic acid gas, which flies off, and into alcohol, which remains behind. Other yeasts, living in alcohol, convert that fluid into vinegar. The sour of wine is an illustration of this latter action.

YEAST AND CONSUMPTION.

I confess I can hardly understand the rationale of the action of yeast when it is alleged that by injecting it into the blood of a consumptive patient it acts as a cure. I, for none of my readers assume that this "cure" has been absolutely proved to be a reality. The whole subject at present is under investigation, and I mention it merely as an item of interest, in view of certain considerations which naturally occur to those who are acquainted with the biological phases of the question. For instance, are we to suppose that yeast, whose natural food is sugar, finds an equally appropriate and fruitful soil in the blood? True, there is sugar in the blood, but very little, and unless we are to assume that the yeast annexes this blood-sugar, and flourishes thereby, neglecting, as it were, all other constituents of the vital fluid, we must then resort to the idea that yeast can live and multiply in the blood as a new soil independently of the blood-sugar at all. I scarcely see my way at least to accept this latter view of things, and I should like to hear the proofs that when yeast is injected into the blood the yeast plants live and multiply—questions of temperature, themselves of importance, being meanwhile neglected. But it is alleged that the yeast plants act as aids and allies to the white cells of the blood—the "phagocytes" as they are called—and assist them in disposing of the diseased matter which the body may produce.

THE WHITE BLOOD CELLS.

These white blood cells are certainly known to attack and destroy microbes or germs which gain admittance to our bodies. They act as a sanitary police force in our frames. Existing by millions in the blood, every phagocyte, or white blood cell, is a living particle, which seeks to dispose of injurious matters which invade our bodies. Now, it has been assumed, I repeat, on what adequate authority I know not, that yeast plants injected into our blood act in the same fashion. One should require very strong proof indeed of this assertion before accepting it as a fact of life science. Yeast plants do not change and alter their shape and living substance so as to engulph and swallow disease germs, and it is impossible to conceive, therefore, of a yeast plant carrying out a work similar to that discharged by the white cells of the blood. They, the yeast plants, are not built that way, and it remains for the theorist to explain in what way the yeast can serve as a reinforcement to the blood cells. If it is alleged that the action of the yeast is of purely chemical kind, then we have still to face the preliminary difficulty already stated, namely to assure ourselves that yeast can live in the blood at all. In a word, if my readers have been perusing accounts of the "yeast cure" of consumption, I advise them strongly to suspend their judgment, and quiet their expectations until we are provided with more definite information concerning the action of yeast in the body than is at present at our command. People are apt to rush wildly after a new "cure" for this or that, forgetting that the essence of any real be mode of treatment consists, first in its scientific probability, and, second, in the results of experience of its application. Therefore I say, as regards the yeast cure—wait.

ABOUT MANNA.

A recent statement published regarding the nature of the manna of the Bible is not without interest, scientifically regarded. It would appear that manna is used as a food to this day, and that both man and beast may subsist on it when lacking other food. The opinion is expressed that the manna plant is really a fungus, and as such may claim kinship with the mushrooms and their allies. The analysis shows that it contains starch (over 30 per cent.) and nitrogenous matter—this last corresponding in the classification of foods with the white of egg and juice of meat type of diet. There have been other guesses made of course, at the nature of manna. By some authors it has been held to be a gum or resin which is given out by a tree of the Tamarix group. It is just possible that more than one substance, however may be included under the term "manna," and the apparent contradictions met with in considering the subject may be susceptible of explanation on this latter suggestion.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE absence of the anticipated and customary carping on the part of old soldiers at the liberality of the Soudan honours' list is but another addition to the wonders of this *annus mirabilis*. The heroes of bygone fights seem to have recognised at last that a modern campaign is a very different undertaking from those in which they earned their many kicks and few ha'pence. The war machine of to-day differs from most machinery, in that it creates more employment for more men, instead of reducing the number of hands required. The work for which most of the recipients of honours and promotion are rewarded did not even exist in the task-roll of campaigns of fifty years back. It is also mostly specialists' work, with all the responsibility of specialism. It would be hard to pass unnoticed the skill and anxiety expended on its successful performance. It is no doubt a fact that of late years a member of a General's staff has come to consider himself entitled almost *ex officio* to mention in despatches at least. But for the reasons stated this has been not only inevitable but just. This of course is only true of a man who has won his onerous position as a working member of a staff in war time by superior qualities. He is an expert, and therefore merits higher recognition than men he has distanced in his profession.

A Russian admiral has lately been discoursing on the relative merits of armoured and protected cruisers; and he appears to distinctly favour the latter class of ships. With a navy like ours, some of each kind are unquestionably required; for armour to any extent in a cruiser has to be paid for by a lack of speed. Yet it is necessary for us to have at least half a dozen of the largest and best armed cruisers in the world, to clear our commercial routes on the high seas of any hostile ships that may be preying on our merchantmen. But it is also necessary that we should have a goodly show of armoured ships, of the same size, which can take their place in the line of battle. Lord Charles Beresford has publicly expressed the opinion that he would rather have something on the side that would cause the shells to burst on the outside rather than inside his ship. We believe this is the view held by the vast majority of naval officers; for although all combustible material may in future be carefully excluded when building warships, and the danger of fire be thus reduced to a minimum, still the tremendous wrecking power of a high-explosive shell is much too terrible to make it a desirable visitor between the decks of a cruiser.

An interesting number of the "Marine Francaise" reflects the recent strained relations between the two countries. Commander Vignot, dealing with the gun and the torpedo, directs his special argument to controvert the view attributed to Admiral Fournier that the gun is the queen of battles. On the contrary, he says single ships or squadrons will approach one another so rapidly that torpedo range will soon be reached, and with the introduction of the gyroscope, which France has neglected, the torpedo will become the decisive weapon. It may be to the advantage of the stronger of two adversaries to keep his opponent out of torpedo range, but Commander Vignot doubts the possibility of this, and insists that ships must be manœuvred for the torpedo. "The English," he says, "better than ourselves, have recognised the importance of the new arm." In concluding, he diverges into the plea that the "guerre de course" is the only reasonable policy for France.

Colonel Perisse, writing in the same number upon the lessons of the Hispano-American War, takes up the parable, and argues that France should denounce the Declaration of Paris and boldly adopt privateering, not imitating chivalrous Spain, which gave up her rights, the mere threat of exercising which began already seriously to affect the commerce of the United States. "Primo vivere, deinde philosophari," says the colonel. The argument for privateering has just been urged afresh by M. de Cassagnac, and by an anonymous admiral with much insistence in the "Figaro," while the "Liberte" invites the opinion of the best authorities on the subject. We observe in relation to this matter that a cheap edition de propagande of Lieutenant Duboc's "Le Point Faible de l'Angleterre" has just been published in Paris.

The clever writer who calls himself "H. Montechant" proceeds in the *Marine Francaise* to illustrate the conflicting views of French admirals, of whom he says *tot capita tot sensus*. He is not quite content with Admiral Fournier, whose ideal squadron is composed of improved *Dupuy de Lomes* of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, with 2,0 ton torpedo-boats. The critic thinks that fear of specialisation is here carried too far, and would interpose a class of corsair cruisers of 5,000 tons. Admiral de la Jaille by no means agrees with Admiral Fournier. He will not be content with anything less than "mastodons" of 11,000 tons, and cruisers in proportion. Prodigious expenditure, remarks the critic, for small results, since a squadron of such ships as constructed in France could not operate at a greater distance than 200 miles from its base, whereas his suggested squadron would be available from China to Peru, with the help of the much-discussed *points d'appui*, of course.

Admiral Gervais, according to M. "Montechant," agrees with Admiral de la Jaille, for has he not, upon a noteworthy occasion, expressed doubt as to whether two weak men were equal to one strong man? We may add that Admiral de Cuverville, chief of the staff, seems also to favour "mastodons," for he must surely have approved the plan of building the new battleships of 14,500 tons. On the other hand, Admiral Besnard is a partisan of small armourclads, and Admirals de Courthille and Chateauminois are agreed that two Bouvines are better than one Brennus. But does not this diversity of views upon a question so important as the very composition of the fleet show how great is the disorder in the naval brain? pertinently asks M. "Montechant." The position of the French Navy is naturally peculiar. It is bidden to regard us as the eventual adversary, and must therefore approach the strategy of the conflict from the position of the inferior force. Hence naval thought fawings between the point of view of those who would like to meet us upon our own ground, and of those who see only disaster in such an attempt. Upon another point there is a difference of opinion between the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and the naval prefect at Toulon. One assigns three battleships to gunnery and other training; the other tells the "Gaulois" that this will result in wearing out the guns, which will need to be replaced on the day of mobilisation.

The "Kronstadtski Viestnik" reports, as an illustration of the rapid expansion of the Russian fleet at the present time, that in addition to the ships now building and completing on the Neva, two other battleships of the Peresviet class, and of about 12,700 tons, with engines to be supplied by the Baltic works, have already been ordered. The Russian Locomotive and Machinery Company is building a battleship of 12,700 tons, as well as a cruiser of 6,000 tons and several of 3,000 tons. The Vulcan yard at Stettin has in hand a cruiser of 6,250 tons. In addition to these cited by the "Viestnik," the Germania yard at Kiel is building a cruiser of about 6,000 tons, and Herr Schichau, one of the 3,000 tons class at Elbing, as well as several destroyers. These, again, are in addition to the battleship, the armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons, and the three destroyers ordered at La Seyne, and to supervise the building of which a Russian engineer has just arrived, as well as to the destroyers M. Normand and Messrs. Laird are building, and to the battleship and armoured cruiser Messrs Cramp have in hand at Philadelphia. The new torpedo-boats of the Sokol type are to be increased to twenty-two, of which Messrs. Creighton are building seven, the Newsky works ten, and the Ishora yard five. The last-named establishment, which is at Kolpino, is being greatly enlarged, and will soon be in a position to supply armour-plating of the Krupp kind as well as boiler-tubes. A third furnace is being provided at the steel works, and a new department formed with three furnaces for Siemens-Martin steel. Other departments of the enlarged works will be devoted to electric lighting, transmission of power, and liquid fuel appliances, and the "Viestnik" says that, when all is complete, the Ishora establishment will be able to enter into active competition with English firms.

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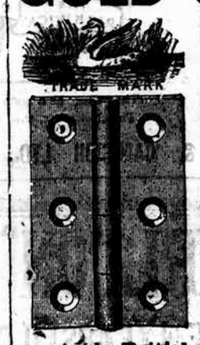

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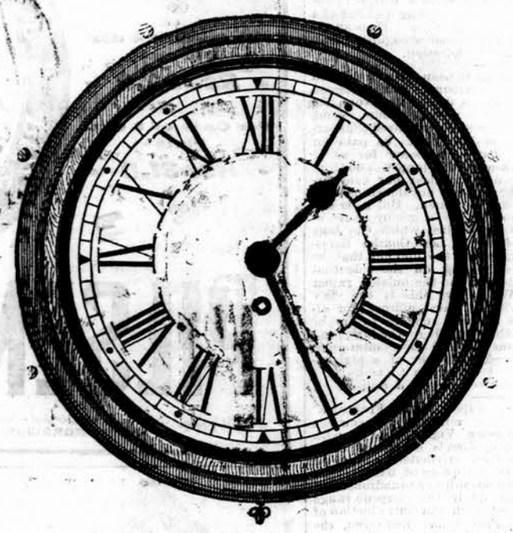

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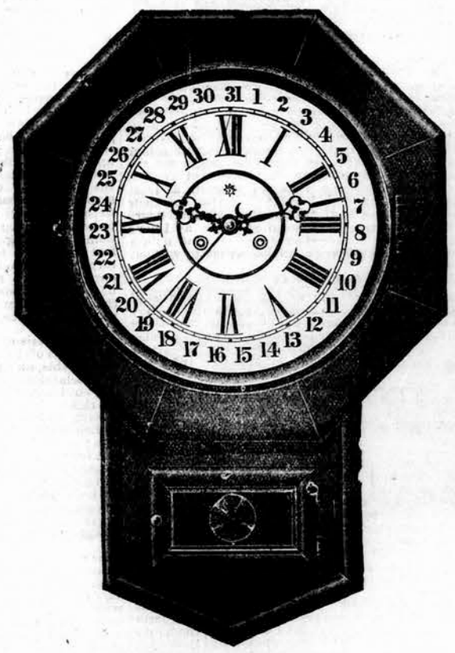

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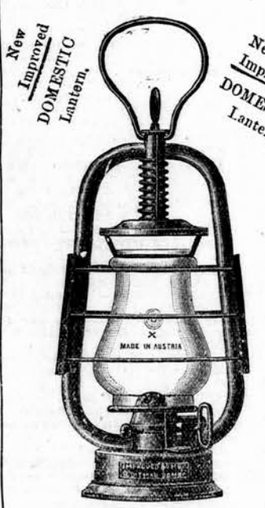

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